FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR TO PRESENT MISSILE FAIT ACCOMPLI IN SOFIA

AU121220 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Oct 83 p 2

[Pjerin Vata article: "Eliminated Sovereignty"]

[Text] As has been reported, a meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers will be held in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia. According to news agency reports, the meeting will have "an unusual agenda," and supposedly will reach "a concrete political agreement."

This meeting is being held at a time when the Soviets have more than ever intensified their efforts and measures to advance and implement with greater fanaticism the adventurous and militarist course of their foreign policy. At a time when the rivalry with American imperialism over world domination has been intensified -- as reflected, for example, in the U.S., efforts to draw Soviet Union's allies away from Moscow and in the tendency of the satellite countries themselves to form closer ties with the West -- the Soviet Union is exploiting every available possibility to impose on them a firmer commitment to Soviet policy. When Andropov came to power he proclaimed that one of the objectives of Soviet policy would be "the reinforcement and coordination of socialist policy on a greater scale" in every area. Translated into ordinary language, it means that the allies should become more dependent on and more securely chained to Soviet policy.

Currently, the Soviets are demanding from the socialist countries that they be more submissive to the Soviet policy of deploying new SS-20 missiles on East European territory. Acceding to such demand, however, would mean that the material, financial, political and military commitments would have to be enhanced. This is precisely what the others are afraid would happen. They will be gathering in Sofia at the Soviets' behest not to be consulted but to be presented by the Kremlin with a fait accompli decision as to the number of and the places where the Soviet missiles will be deployed.

Of course the Soviet social imperialists are going to talk a lot, and they will advertise the new proposals made in Sofia as having a great value for the fate of Europe. They will also say that all proceeded smoothely, in full unity and understanding and that the Sofia declaration clearly expresses the Warsaw Pact countries aspirations of saving mankind from the terror of nuclear war. This is a well-known tactic but one that has lost its luster. Moscow has always been intent on displaying to the world only the visible part of the iceberg.

Practice has shown that the Soviet social imperialists present the socialist countries with fait accomplis whenever they engage in bargaining with the Americans, especially in the area of armament. The Kremlin leaders also acted in this way when they signed the SALT and other agreements with the Americans. They acted in this way over the Berlin issue, and other matters. They have implemented the notorious theory of limited sovereignty. Today this theory has assumed monstrous proportions and is no longer concerned with limited sovereignty but rather with elimination of sovereignty. The allies in Sofia, too, will willy-nilly act according to the Soviets' interests, or else the Soviet Union might act as it did in Czechoslovakia 15 years ago.

However, despite the mighty Soviet fist, there are contradictions and centrifugal tendencies that more or less reflect the Soviet allies' efforts not to submit to the Soviet diktat. The economic, political, and social crisis in the "socialist community" is doing its own work, and a greater commitment to Soviet political and military adventures will exact a high price from these countries. The internal situation in the Soviet Union, Poland, and elsewhere, shows that the situation in the community is grave. This situation compels the Soviet social imperialists to impose strict surveillance on everything in their empire.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON SINO-ALBANIAN TRADE PLANS

AU061308 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Crotian 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Report by POLITIKA permanent correspondent D. R.]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct -- Beijing has officially Announced that for the first time since 1978, when Beijing and Tirana broke off all economic cooperations, China and Albania today signed protocols on commodity trade, payments, and goods deliveries. The documents, which officially renew the trade between the two countries, were signed by the deputy ministers of foreign trade.

China will export cotton, machines, and chemical products to Albania and will import chromium, ferrochromium, and copper wire from Albania. The announcement does not provide any details about the possible volume of commodity trade or payments. Reliable sources in Beijing say that a ship with a cargo of 10,000 tons of chromium ore recently arrived in the Chiese port of Tianjin. According to the same sources, by the end of the year, Albania will deliver to China 80,000 chromium ore and will import from China 2,000 tons of cotton and 2,000 tons of rice. It is estimated that the total volume of trade this year will not exceed the value of $7 million but it is envisaged that next year the trade will incrase to up to $20 million. These deals were made after a discreet visit of Chinese trade experts to Albania in April this year. During 1954-78 China built more than 100 industrial and military projects in Albania and extended an economic aid of $5 billion to Albania.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY

For Italian reportage on Foreign Minister Malile's official visit to Italy, including his talks with Government leaders, see the Italy section of the 13 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

VETERANS DELEGATION TO ALGERIA -- A delegation of the war veterans of the Albanian people left today for Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian minister for veterans affairs. The delegation is led by Shefqet Peci, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Pilo Peristeri, deputy chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans; Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; and Bajram Manaj, deputy minister of people's defense. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83 AU]

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Maxhun Peka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgium, presented his credentials to King Baudouin on 21 September. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA -- The delegation of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People led by its chairman, Comrade Shefqet Peci, has returned from a visit to Alberia. During its stay in Algeria, the members of the delegation met with the vice-president of the National Assembly of Algeria, the minister for veterans affairs, the minister of post-telecommunications, and other officials. Opinions were exchanged on the work of the respective veterans organizations in promoting the patriotic and militant traditions of the Albanian and Algerian peoples. The delegation visited several cities in addition to Algiers. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 83 AU]

STANISHEV RECEIVES LEBANESE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU102026 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Nadim 'Abd 'al-Sammad; member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP]. During the meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on some topical international matters, especially the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, as well as on questions related to the further development of BCP and LCP relations. There was full unanimity of both fraternal parties' stands on the questions discussed.

BALEV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION 10 OCT

AU102027 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the CC of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Mr Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People in Ethiopia. The delegation is on a visit to Bulgaria. During the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, discussions went on questions related to the further development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People in Ethiopia in implementing the protocol on interparty cooperation. Some topical international matters were discussed too.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS

AU111526 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 11 (BTA) -- Unity of action for peace, disarmament, engagement, economic and social rights of the working people -- under this motto the 9th International Conference of the trade unions' workers of the building, wood and building materials industry opened in Sofia today. The conference has been organized by the international trade unions organization of these branches, which is composed of 71 national trade unions of 52 countries. It was founded in 1949. The conference is open for representatives of all trade unions of the branches mentioned above, irrespective of their international belonging and political orientation. Trade unions of the socialist, capitalist and the developing countries have been invited to participate in it, as well as international and regional trade unions, professional and specialized organizations. The fact that of the 80 national organizations of 64 countries present at the conference 34 are not members of the international organization bears witness to the interest evinced in the conference.

The report of Mr Veikko Porkkala, the organization's secretary general, "The Workers of Building, Wood and Building Materials Industry and Their Trade Unions in the Struggle For Consolidating the International Solidarity and Cooperation, for Ensuring Peace and for Disarmament, for Increasing the Workers' Salaries and Wages and For Preserving its Purchasing Capacity, for Employment, for Social Rights, For More Favourable and Secured Labour Conditions, For a Bright Future" will be the main topic for discussion. Mr Pierre Maset, chairman of the organization of building commission will also read a report on the theme "The Struggle for the Defence of Peace, For Halting the Arms Race and For Disarmament -- a Guarantee for the Employment, for Settling the Housing Shortage and the Questions Related to Preserving the Environment, a Precondition for a Progressive Social Policy."

The work of the conference will proceed in plenary sessions and in sections. Regional meetings of the representatives of the trade unions of the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia will also be organized. The conference is expected to end its work on October 16 by the adoption of a number of documents.

INTERNATIONAL ROBOTICS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU111616 Sofia BTA in English 1151 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Varna, Oct 11 (BTA) -- The questions related to operating industrial robots, their reliability and safety in their being included into flexible production systems is the topic of the international "ROBKON-II" conference which opened here today. Specialists of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Great Britain, Greece and other countries will discuss more than 70 papers. In them the possibilities for the robotization of the technological processes in the different economic branches, the methods for synthesizing and modeling of robots and manipulators, software, applying of means for visual identifying in the robotized systems, etc. will be dwelt on.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST HOLDS SOFIA PRESS CONFERENCE

AU121538 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 12 (BTA) -- The determination of the Chilean people to fight against Pinochet's regime is expressed during the national days of protest organized since May in the country, said Mr Hugo Facio, member of the Political Committee of the Chilean Communist Party. At a press conference here he dwelt on the strength of the popular movement in Chile, on the growing mobilization of the masses, a mobilization in which a wide circle of representatives of different political and social forces take part. The terror and repressions, Mr Hugo Facio emphasized, cannot stop the growing combat spirit of the people who have understood that the only way is the way of the struggle.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS VARNA

AU121520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Luis Miranda, member of the Political Commission of Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Varna for a visit to Bulgaria. The representatives of the Portuguese communists today visited the Georgi Dimitrov shipbuilding combine and became acquainted with the work for raising the role of the communists and intensifying the primary organizations activity in resolving topical world communist tasks.

PZPR'S SIWAK, DZHUROV AT POLISH ARMY CELEBRATION

AU111945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia tonight to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces. The celebration was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and by deputy ministers, generals, and officers, as well as numerous Bulgarian citizens. The meeting was also attended by Albin Siwak, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee; Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic in Bulgaria; Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces commander in chief to the Bulgarian People's Army; and military attaches from the fraternal socialist countries.

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT MILITARY SCHOOLS MEETING

AU111136 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a meeting of the "commanding-teaching personnel" of the military schools -- data and place of meeting not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade generals and admirals, Comrade officers and teachers:

Today, thanks to the care of the party, the ministry, the various branches of the Armed Forces, and the commanding-teaching personnel, the military schools have the basic preconditons for preparing the modern cadres of the Bulgarian People's Army.

In this context we must stress the great significance of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July 1979 plenum on developing education, and on the military-education system. We are justifiably proud of the successes achieved by the military schools, and the level of their work. However, the present military-political situation obligates us to elevate our requirements and the criteria of evaluating our comprehensive work.

Recent facts and events testify to a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces led by the United States. In their striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, these forces undertook a senseless course of arms race. The United States proclaimed that almost the entire world is an area of its "vital interests." The U.S. President has announced a new "crusade" against socialism, in which he tries to include the Western states. NATO's warmongers are quickly preparing in Europe' fields new platforms for the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise nuclear missiles. The military budgets of the NATO countries have reached unprecedented dimensions, the arms race is wildly stimulated, and monstruous provocations, such as the flight of the South Korean airplane over Soviet territory, are being conducted.

The states of the socialist community are opposing this adventurist and anti-humane policy by turning the struggle for protecting world peace, strengthening detente, and developing cooperation among nations, into the main goal of their foreign policy.

The peaceful initiatives included in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Moscow meeting of responsible party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, and Comrade Andropov's proposals, included in his 26 August PRAVDA interview, are proof of our peaceful policy.

The 28 September declaration of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, presented the problems of the present international situation with extreme clarity, realism, and care for the destiny of peace. The courageous united Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, led by the invincible Soviet Army, are a secure guarantee of defending world peace against the attempts of the warmongers. The Bulgarian People's Army is their class-brother and comrade-in-arms.

You know very well that our party and state are doing everything possible to prevent war and a nuclear catastrophy. However, we cannot fail to take into consideration the increased danger for peace and mankind's existence, and take the necessary measures in order to avoid surprises. High vigilance and readiness to immediately repel every aggressor are necessary.

Our country and army have a certain share in solving the problem of defending socialism and peace. Therefore, increasing the combat readiness and ability of the Army is a task of ours that is becoming increasingly urgent. This obligates us to make the slogan of the forthcoming National Party Conference "Labor Productivity, Discipline, and Quality -- Quality, Discipline, and Labor Productivity," the basic slogan of our comprehensive work.

The issue discussed by this meeting acquires a special significance under the light of this slogan. This is so because the labor production of the commanding-teaching personnel, the discipline in the military schools, and the quality of the training of the graduates, are organically linked to the organization of labor. The higher the regulation requirements, the more scientific the structure of the organization of labor is, the higher will be the level of discipline, labor productivity and quality.

The increased requirements and criteria of the training of military cadres, imposed by the military-political situation and the tasks faced by the Bulgarian People's Army, increase even more the role of the military schools in developing and strengthening the Army. At the July 1979 BCP Central Committee plenum, Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the educational system is "the shortest and most effective way" of training the necessary cadres. Really, it is at the military schools, where the increase in Army combat ability and readiness begins. The Army's successes and victories begin at the military schools. In this context I must heavily stress that the Army's image depends to a large degree on the military schools' image.

The main task of the military schools now is to train highly qualified officers and petty officers, boundlessly loyal to our socialist motherland and the BCP, sound in their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory as the methodology of their activity, educated in communist spirit, and possessing high moral-combat qualities, organizational ability, pedagogic skill, physical endurance, and psychological stability.

Regulations and discipline are the main and decisive conditions of implementing this task. The first question to which I would like to direct your attention, is discipline and its mutual relations with labor organization.

In this context the significance of the task of turning the military schools into an example of established order and discipline for the entire Army, acquires special significance. This is so because only in such an atmosphere can we instill in the future officers, sergeants, and petty officers, the kind of discipline that will permeate their feelings, convinction, and thoughts, and, most important, that will become part of the character of their behavior. This is so because only military cadres with such discipline can instill it further and steadily in their subordinates, and thus secure the Army's high combat ability and readiness.

Every organization requires certain discipline. This rule applies even more to the military organization. Therefore, the organization of labor and life in the military schools will be scientific and highly effective only if it is based on the regulations book and other regulation documents.

The second question to which I would like to direct your attention, refers to some aspects of organizing the work of the commanding-teaching personnel, as the main factor of increasing the quality of the study-educational process.

While organizing the training and education of the cadets and students of the military schools every teacher, commander, and political worker must clearly understand the moral, physical, and psychological tests which our graduates will face. They must understand the essence of the required combat, ideological, and moral endurance. Therefore, while perfecting our work at the military schools, we must never forget that each graduate must be formed as a military man, capable of training people for combat and leading them in combat. This special quality of the commanding-teaching personnel's work is reflected in the slogan: The cadets and students must be taught what their activity in peace and war requires.

The topicality of the problem discussed at the meeting, its presentation in the main report and the other reports, and the level of the statements and the training which has been exhibited, testify to your ability to know the problems and tasks, to discern the unsolved questions and weaknesses, to reveal their reasons, and find the ways of overcoming them. Therefore, I believe that this meeting will have a significant impact on perfecting the labor organization and the discipline of the military schools. For this, however, it is necessary that the entire commanding-teaching personnel take under consideration the trends expressed here and the experience which has been gathered. Then they must be applied in practical work. Simultaneously, we must not forget even for a moment the existing situation, and the exceptionaly responsibility of each of us for solving the tasks facing in the shortest time possible.

I am confident that you understand well all this. I am deeply convinced that you will overcome all difficulties and will elevate the organization of labor and discipline to the level required for training reliable defenders of our dear motherland -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HUSAK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAZAR 11 OCT

LD111245 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Szabolcs Udvarhelyi dispatch]

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, received Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian head of government, at Prague Castle this morning. The all-embracing major issues of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations were discussed at the meeting. The results of cooperation between the two countries were appraised, and opportunities for their development and extension were analyzed. No details have been published so far about their talks.

According to plans, the Hungarian premier is to visit the National Theater in Prague later today. After a complete reconstruction lasting several years, the National Theater will reopen to the public next month on the centenary of its establishment.

SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES: MEETS WITH HUSAK

LD111249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] An official delegation of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], led by its chairman Sam Nujoma, arrived in Prague by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport the Namibian guests were welcomed by Radoslav Klein, deputy department head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Front Central Committee, and other representatives.

Husak-Nujoma Talks

LD122015 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the National Front. Also present at the meeting, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, was Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

The discussion centered on the national liberation struggle in the south of Africa, the efforts of the Namibian people to overthrow the racist rule of the South African regime, and further development of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and SWAPO.

The aggressive policy of imperialist circles directed against the vital interests of peoples of all continents was denounced, and the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe were described as extremely dangerous and posing a serious threat to world peace and security.

Gustav Husak assured Sam Nujoma of the full support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the just struggle of SWAPO for the inalienable right of the Namibian people to free and independent development.

KUBIN VIEWS ITALIAN PLAN TO MARCH IN PRAGUE

AU121726 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 83 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin article: "Useless Worry"]

[Text] Although the Italian Radicals rather lack great ideas, they do have a lot of notions. From time to time they go on hunger strike in protest against hunger in the world; at other times they use thirst to fight against alcoholism, or 20-hour speeches in the parliament to fight against mere rhetoric about reforms.

Now the leadership of the Radical Party has set its mind on starting a battle for reducing nuclear arsenals by no less origianl methods; they slightly remind us of Schweik's trip to Budejovice [allusion to Hasek's book on "The Good Soldier Schweik"]. Thus, the Radicals should be boarding an express train and traveling to Comiso, where preparations have already strated for constructing a base for the new American missiles; but obviously they have muddled things, and got confused about the right direction, like Schweik did in Tabor. Instead of taking the direction toward the south, toward Comiso, they would like to go north. But not to Budejovice -- straight to Prague!

Francesco Rutelli, member of the Radical Party's leadership, formulated the goal of the Radical Anabasis as follows: "By means of a demonstrative march through Prague's streets we want to awaken the interest of the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia and of the entire East in eliminating the danger of war and in reducing the nuclear arsenals existing on both sides and threatening us all." Certainly, nobody doubts that the Italian Radicals, too, are interested in averting a nuclear catastrophe. However, the leaders of the Radical Party do have one useless worry: In our country they need not try to awaken the interest of the population of Czechoslovakia and the "entire East" in eliminating the war danger. This interest is being daily roused by the fact that in certain Western countries -- and among them also in Italy -- they are already working on preparing bases for the deployment of American missiles which are to be targeted at our cities and the important centers of the socialist countries' life.

As the first of the governments of NATO's West European states, the Italian Government has agreed to the deployment of American missiles on its territory. And if the Radicals, as Rutelli stresses, are adversaries of both nuclear and conventional arms, should they not be looking for a more correct track line in Rome, and rather take their protest to Comiso?

CPCZ, NORWEGIAN CP DECLARATION ON U.S. MISSILES

AU121559 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 83 p 7

[CTK report: "CPCZ Delegation Has Ended Its Visit to Norway"]

[Text] Oslo, 10 Oct (CTK) -- A CPCZ delegation, led by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Affairs Department, ended its visit to Norway on Monday. At the end of the visit the delegations of the Norwegian Communist Party and the CPCZ adopted a joint declaration, appreciating the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states. The document also expresses the unity of views of the two fraternal parties on the current international situation. Both delegations noted that it is necessary to step up the struggle against the realization of the NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Europe, which constitute a grave threat to peace and security of the whole world.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU112020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram congratulating Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the national day -- the 34th anniversary of the GDR's foundation:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of your national day -- the 34th anniversary of the GDR's founding -- we send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all people of the GDR warm comradely greetings and sincere congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR, and in our own name.

We in the CSSR sincerely rejoice over the successes which the people of the GDR, under the SED leadership, achieved in the past 34 years in the revolutionary reconstruction of society on the path of building socialism in their country. The GDR is an advanced socialist state with a high standard of living of the working people, who by their constructive work in implementing the conclusions of the 10th party congress in the construction of an advanced society, fulfill the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. We sincerely congratulate you on the results achieved from the selfless efforts and creative capabilities of your people, which are the evidence of the purposeful and principled policy of your party, the fruit of the GDR's bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

By its principled policy, which has won it a broad international authority, the GDR significantly contributes to the development of the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA member-states, to the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the struggle of peace-loving forces against the aggressive plans of imperialist circles, particularly the United States, to maintaining peace and international detente and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

With feelings of profound satisfaction we note that between our fraternal parties, states and nations, relations of firm friendship and all-round cooperation are successfully developing in all spheres and on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that these relations -- in full accord with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 3 October 1977 -- will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the people of the CSSR and the GDR, and in the interest of the common socialist goals of both our states.

On this important day in the life of your country, we wish you, dear comrades, and all people of the GDR further successes in the fulfillment of the SED line in building socialist society, and in the struggle for peace, progress, and the victory of socialism in the world.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO PERU'S CP

LD072103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party on the 55th anniversary of its foundation.

The message pays tribute to the resolute struggle of the Peruvian Communist Party for the vital interests of the Peruvian working people against imperialism, and for social progress, world peace, and socialism. The message also voices the determination of the CPCZ to intensify and further strengthen the traditional fraternal relations between both parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

BILAK RECEIVES AFGHAN AMBASSADOR 28 SEP

LD281937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Mohammed Sharif Karim-Zadeh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Czechoslovakia, today. In a cordial talk, all-round development of the Czechoslovak-Afghan relations was highly assessed, as well as the mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

SUPPRESSION AT BRATISLAVA SEMINARY REPORTED

LD112149 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Bratislava: In a document which has just reached the West, believers in Bratislava report that theology students in seminaries in Bratislava have to undergo atheist schooling. Atheist lectures, given by university professors, do not figure in the official lecture plan. Church sources in Prague report that students of the Bratislava and Litomerice seminaries have to submit an affidavit before entering the seminary that they do not belong to a religious order. Since religious orders in the CSSR have been forbidden to admit novices since 1950, the authorities want to stop believers who have secretly joined orders from becoming parish priets in the official church.

DAILY SCORES CHURCH LINE ON SOCIALISM

AU111735 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Professor Eng Jaroslav Celko, doctor of philosophy and of sciences, of the Institute on Scientific Atheism attached to the Slovak Academy of Sciences: "Political Clericalism in the Services of Anticommunism; What Cardinal Koenig Revealed"]

[Text] Cardinal Koenig, archbishop of Vienna and primate of Austria, is one of the prominent figures of the Catholic Church. Because of his activities in the Vatican's top bodies -- he was the first president of the Secretariat for Nonbelievers, which was set up by Pope Paul VI in April 1965 -- Cardinal Koenig's opinions and stands also find a large, or small, echo beyond Austria's borders. Some of them are interesting also for us, both from the theoretical and from the practical point of view.

It is said that, among the clerical circles, Cardinal Koenig has the reputation of being -- with regard to theological positions -- an expert on Marxism-Leninism, and particularly on Marxist-Leninist atheism. It is known that he really devotes himself to the problems of atheism and that this attitude to atheism is negative -- which is only natural, in view of his position in the Church. As an example of this it is sufficient to mention his speech at the opening of the Vatican's Institute for Atheist Studies in 1977.

However, at the same time, it is also known that, in the past, Cardinal Koenig had joined the stream of those church figures who tried to derive more or less realistic conclusions in the political sphere from the fact that a community of socialist countries exists and that it is impossible not to see the progress of real socialism.

At present, the Vatican maintains, with regard to the countries of real socialism, including the CSSR, an attitude that is different from that maintained at the time of Pope John XXIII, and partly also Paul VI. Some aspects of this fact were revealed to us by the interview which Cardinal Koenig granted in the first half of September 1983 to David Seeber, representative of the HERDER KORRESPONDENZ.

The extensive interview particularly concerned the socialist states' relationship with religion, with the Catholic Church, and with the believers. An analysis of the contents of this interview shows that his aim was not to objectively appraise this relationship on both the theoretical and practical level, but to fabricate further material that would suit the intentions of bourgeois propaganda. This is testified to by most of the questions addressed to the cardinal by D. Seeber. It is regrettable that a considerable part of the cardinal's replies also coincided with the orientation of the questions; obviously, the reactionary forces in the capitalist world will make use of this fact for distorting the clerico-political situation in the socialist countries. The reasons which led Cardinal Koenig to adopt such a course could vary. Obviously, a considerable role is played by his subordination to the discipline which the present pope harshly demands from everybody, which means also from high clerical figures, not only in religious, but also in other issues, including political issues.

It must be said that, from the viewpoint of its contents, the interview was no surprise. It concerned problems which the Vatican has been setting up with regard to the socialist countries for quite some time and which are quite well known. Even the opinions which he voiced are nothing new. It is thus unnecessary to repeat the interview fully. It is sufficient to take note of some of its aspects -- regardless of whether they are new or old -- which have, or can have, a bilateral political impact.

Among such aspects of the interview we can include the evaluation of religious life in the socialist countries. Cardinal Koenig stated that the tourists coming from the capitalist world to visit the socialist countries have found that churches in Hungary, the CSSR, or Poland, and even in the USSR, are full; after returning home they said that, they "had not seen any murdered priests, any tortured nuns, or devastated churches." The cardinal then recalled his last visit to Moscow and, within the framework of that visit, his participation in the solemn vespers in the Orthodox cathedral, which he called a "supremely impressive" divine service. However, this statement was followed by one expressing his opinion that the "naive" tourists had let themselves be "influenced by outward appearances," without knowing the background, and then by the cardinal's agreement with D. Seeber's opinion that there is only a limited freedom of faith in the socialist countries, which is "no religious freedom at all" since it lacks "something" (he did not say what).

The socialist countries establish all the conditions for performing one's faith to the extent that is needed for statisfying the religious needs of their believing citizens; and terms like "limited freedom of faith" or "scant freedom of faith," which were used during the interview, are a gross distortion of the true state of affairs in this sphere. But this is merely one aspect of the matter. The other consists of the unspecified "something" which is called true religious freedom. It is absolutely no secret that what he had in mind was extra-curricular faith activity, and particularly the church's political activity. This was also confirmed by Cardinal Koenig's own standpoint.

The leading clerical circles always had, and continue to have, great ambitions not only in the ideological, but also in the political sphere. However, the politicking clerical Catholicism and its ideology stand in deep contradiction to the objective laws governing social development, and at present specifically to the main contents of our epoch -- the transition from capitalism to socialism. Likewise, political clericalism was constantly showing itself to be a negative political trend, which operates in the interests of the exploitation classes and against the interests of the working people's masses. We need not go far to find proof of this. Let us just recall the clerico-fascist Slovak state, which -- from the social viewpoint -- was a deeply reactionary state; and which -- under the demagogic cover of nationalism -- represented a great danger for the Slovak peoples. The results of activities pursued by the clerical parties in a number of capitalist countries have always been anti-popular; and in the same way, in the period since the end of World War II and up to the present day, they convincingly showed that the political plans and efforts of highly placed clerical circles (because it is these circles that play the tune in the church movement, even in cases when the priests are not directly involved in political activity) contradict social progress and form part of the endeavors pursued by the contemporary world reaction. At the same time -- and contrary to capitalism, where the Church is serving the "powerful of this world" -- in the socialist society political clericalism has nobody that would "place an order" for it. Its revival is possible solely in collaboration with the counterrevolutionary efforts of imperialist reactionary circles.

That part of the interview which was devoted to the alleged fear of "Polish conditions" in Czechoslovakia also concerned the plans to make political use of religion in relations to the socialist countries. Obviously D. Seeber would have liked to hear completely different replies to his misplaced questions from the cardinal. But, in fact, the cardinal's statement in this context remained rather general. However, the problems broached, and the aggressive formulation of the questions both show that certain church circles would not hesitate to again misuse religion for antisocialist aims, also in our own country.

However, these are erroneous and totally unrealizable plans, and for many reasons. On the one hand, we have our bitter experience with political clericalism in our country, as we already mentioned. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of believers have also tied their life to real socialism and do not permit their religious feelings to be abused for pushing through antisocialist political goals. Side by side with the positive impact of the results of the socialist revolution both on the material sphere (including the basis revolutionary changes in agriculture) and also on the society's spiritual life, a significant role in overcoming the effort of certain clerical circles to revive clericalism in our country is also played by the clearcut and consistently implemented position of our socialist state. In the sense of the Constitution and of the appropriate laws, it ensures the satisfaction of religious needs and the performance of faith connected with it. On the other hand, the state is seeing to it that nobody can misuse the believers' religious feelings for setting up a political opposition with counterrevolutionary intentions. This is the way it is now, this is also the way it will be in the future. In fact, such a course corresponds to the interests of our entire society, including the people with a religious faith who sre sharing in socialist construction, but also in enjoying its fruit, on the basis of equal rights with other citizens.

The leading circles of the Catholic Church, proceeding from an absolutely incorrect understanding of the development of our human society, are developing great efforts to perserve the class-antagonist society "for all times" or, more precisely, up to the "Last Judgement".

On the other hand, they are systematically opposing the scientific doctrine of the society, hotly objecting to the revolutionary workers movement and, together with the reactionary forces of our present world, developing various efforts which are aimed at weakening (and, had they only enough strength, at completely destroying) real socialism.

The extent of activities pursued by the top Catholic clergy and oriented against the socialist countries, as well as the methods which they choose in this context, correspond in many respects to the operations of other forces of the capitalist world, and particularly those of leading imperialist circles. In the period of a general detente, the Vatican -- still maintaining hostile positions with regard to the socialist revolution and its results -- has pushed into the background its vulgar anticommunism which it has been enforcing inside the Church for decades and which it had been implementing to the fullest extent with regard to the socialist countries during the cold war period. The attacks of various church structures against real socialism have been toned down, and contacts have been established between individual socialist countries and the Vatican. However, recently, the situation has palpably changed. The world reaction, headed by the North American imperialists, has again embarked upon the path of exacerbating tension in the world. In the same way, certain church circles are increasingly giving vent to their grudge against the countries of real socialism.

It is no secret that in this respect they are backed by the "line" taken by the present Pope John Paul II. In the interview mentioned above, this was quite openly confirmed by Cardinal Koenig himself. He stated nostalgically that the Church's efforts for a "long-term dialogue" with the socialist countries from the times of Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI are a thing of the past and that the "era" of an opposite course had arrived. What this means, Cardinal Koenig clearly revealed by saying: "As a pope who himself comes from a communist country, and who is used to a direct method of negotiating with the representatives of communist countries, John Paul II is of the opinion that one makes a far greater impression on them if one takes a clear course toward them, but one coupled with a certain harshness [tvrdost]."

As a disciplined prince of the church, Cardinal Koenig formulated the position maintained by Pope John Paul II toward the socialist countries in a rather "fine" way. However, the concrete behavior of the pope and of other clerical circles makes it obvious that we have here an effort to make use of religion, and to misuse the belivers' religious feelings, for the ideological and political operations of contemporary imperialism, including its effort to instigate counterrevolution in the countries of real socialism. Cardinal Koenig's words are no sensational surprise for any person who objectively assesses the attitudes and acts of the present pope. What is new is the fact that the behavior [pocinanie] of Pope John Paul II was "revealed" -- following the critical voices of a certain part of the clergy, including the members of the Jesuit Order -- by a high clerical dignitary.

Cardinal Koenig's talk with D. Seeber proves that -- regardless of the way the two partners in the talk approached it -- certain clercial circles, headed by the present pope, are participating in the "high politics" of our present world and making use of the specific tools which stand at the church's disposal. This is nothing new; nor does the direction of the political efforts undertaken by the church hierarchy members surprise us. After all, it is their concern in which direction they want to develop their activities, including political ones. But they must take into account that the Church's non-religious, that means political, activity has a specific impact and that the progressive forces against whom it is obviously directed cannot remain passive to it. Specifically, the socialist countries will not permit the present-day Vatican to realize its reactionary political plans against them.

And they will not permit this even if bourgeois propaganda will demagogically present their justified steps as "religious oppression." Because we have here a situation, and a course, which have been rather aptly described by the Young Socialists in connection with the pope's visit to Austria when they declared that "he who makes politics under the cover of religion must also tolerate the criticism of this politics."

LEADERS ATTEND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SESSION

LD111140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] At their third meeting in Prague today, members of the Chamber of the People are discussing ways of making more effective use of science and technology and of international scientific and technological cooperation as one of the key factors of intensifying the Czechoslovak economy.

The meeting is attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Frantisek Pitra; and other figures.

A report on the more effective use of science and technology and of international scientific and technological cooperation was delivered by Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier. He critically analyzed the fulfillment of the state plan for technological development in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and noted that the targets have not been met in terms of qualitative indicators either during the 2 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan or during the first half of the current year. This means that one of the principal intentions set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and by the 8th Central Committee Session has not been fulfilled.

Speaking about measures aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings, he recalled several valuable examples of successful implementation of planned tasks and said the draft of the plan for scientific and technological development and standardization for the coming year, submitted during this month to the Federal Government proceeds from this basis.

Further on in his report, Comrade Obzina pointed to the most important tasks in implementing the resolution of the 8th CPCZ Central Committee Session. He stressed that political skill, managerial abilities, and responsiblity will manifest themselves in the way we rationally and realistically manage to secure their all-round implementation for the benefit of the strategic objective: building an advanced socialist society.

APPEAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN EXILE

AU071509 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Vienna -- Issue No 3/83 of PL-AKTUELL, the German-language press service of PRAVO LIDU (PEOPLE'S RIGHT, founded in 1897], centers on reports on the congress of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in exile which took place in Zurich from 20-21 August.

The press service also published an "appeal to the home country" that was unanimously adopted by this congress and appeals for forming an informal "alliance of decent people".

JAKES SPEAKS AT WRITERS' SEMINAR 10 OCT

LD102041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Members of the Czech Writers' Union have convened today in Dobris Castle for an ideological seminar on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Ivan Skala, chairman of the union, stressed in his opening speech the need to intensify the creative and civic efforts of writers in the interest of a deeper citizen awareness in the fulfilment of the economic and social programs of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee addressed himself in particular to questions concerning the economic development of our society, the fulfillment of the basic aims set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the maintenance and the further improvement of the quality of our high living standards, the strengthening of social guarantees and the securing of a balance in our foreign economic relations. He pointed to the complexity of both the internal and external conditions under which we are implementing the programs of the 16th CPCZ Congress, stressing at the same time that the consistent transition to the intensive development of the economy is the only course if we are to carry out the goals we have set before ourselves. This means to make a better use of our fixed production assets, the skill and qualification of our working people, the opportunities offered by socialist cooperation and specialization and in particular to speed up the application of scientific and technological findings in practice.

Comrade Jakes went on to recall the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary imperialist forces, which are doing their utmost to slow down the economic and social development of the socialist countries by way of various embargoes and discrimination.

His speech also dealt with the internal circumstances of the development of the national economy. He stressed the importance of new approaches to intensify the economy and condemned conservatism and egalitarianism applied in assessing and remunerating workers.

In conclusion, Comrade Jakes singled out the role of education in fostering socialist attitude toward work and pointed to the contribution of writers in influencing people's attitudes.

BRIEFS

PDRY ENVOY DEPARTS -- Ahmad Ibrahim al-Akbari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the CSSR, has concluded his diplomatic tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia for good. He was seen off by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

TRADE UNION RESHUFFLE -- The fifth plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], which began in Prague on 14 September, released Vladimir Hynek on his own request from the post of a member of URO Presidium in connection with his being elected to a "responsible post" in the Prague City CPCZ Committee. The meeting also released Josef Milan from the post of secretary of the URO in connection with his transfer to another job. Frantisek Badin, head of the URO Economic Department, was "approved" as member and secretary of the Political-Economic Commission. Also, "meritorious trade unionist" Jaroslav Ruzicka was "approved" as member of that commission. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 15 Sep 83 p 1 AU]

SYRIAN YOUTH DELEGATION -- The Days of Friendship of the Czechoslovak and Syrian Youth opened in Prague on Sunday. They are attended by a 24-member delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union. They will exchange experiences from the work of the two youth organizations and assess the possibilities of further developing mutual cooperation. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

CZECH FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- As of 26 September in the Czech Lands, potatoes were gathered from 58.3 percent of the area planted, corn for grain was harvested from 52.6 percent of the area, corn for silage from 91.9 percent of the area sown, and winter crops were sown on 48 percent of the area planned. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Sep 83 p 1 AU]

LESS POTATOES THAN EXPECTED -- According to September estimates, the potato crop in the Czech Lands this year will be smaller than expected. Industrial potatoes' starch content is as high as 20 percent and even "waste" potatoes contain around 15.5 percent starch. The minister of agriculture has forbidden feeding potatoes "in any form" to cattle, including drying them for feeding purposes. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Sep 83 p 1 AU]

VALEK ACTIVITIES IN USSR -- Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, concluded his working visit to the USSR on 28 September and left for home. Valek was in the USSR at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart Petr Demichev. During his sojourn, Valek met with Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and Book Trade, and some other representatives of the Soviet cultural life. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 83 p 7 AU]

HONECKER, AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVE IN ERFURT

LD122042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Erfurt, 12 Oct (ADN) -- President of the Republic of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived in Erfurt this afternoon, accompanied by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

At the airport, which was decorated with the flags of both countries, the two statesmen were welcomed by Richard Gothe, chairman of the area council; Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the SED Area Executive; Mayor Rosemarie Seibert; and other public figures. Hundreds of townspeople warmly welcomed the guests with applause and shouts of friendship.

HONECKER RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY LEADER ASFAW

LD101842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Monday Legesse Asfaw, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee and of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], for a friendly discussion. He is in the GDR at the head of a delegation of the COPWE Central Committee.

Legesse Asfaw conveyed fraternal greetings and an invitation from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of COPWE and PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, to attend the celebrations connected with the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution, the founding congress of the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, and the dedication of the Karl Marx Memorial in Addis Ababa.

Erich Honecker very cordially reciprocated the greetings and accepted the invitation with thanks.

The meeting focussed on an exchange of views on current international issues. Erich Honecker and Legesse Asfaw agreed that the confrontation and arms build-up policy by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which is today seriously threatening the lives of people on all continents, requires increased efforts and joint actions by all peoples in the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear inferno.

Legesse Asfaw reported on COPWE's activities in implementing the goals decided by its second congress for further developing and defending the Ethiopian Revolution. He reported on the process of developing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, which is supposed to be concluded in 1984.

Erich Honecker reported on the initiatives by GDR workers aimed at further strengthening their socialist state and safeguarding peace in the complicated international conditions. He gave his assurance that the SED, GDR Government and people are firmly allied in solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of Socialist Ethiopia.

Present at the discussion were Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR, Berhanu Jembere.

Asfaw Meets With Dohlus

EA082008 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Legesse Asfaw, Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, has held talks in Berlin with Comrade Horst Dohlus, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the Central Committee. According to reports from Berlin, the talks mainly centered on the exchange of experience between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and COPWE, and also in the strengthening of relations between Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD121526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- A program of work for cooperation between the SED and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) in the period 1983-84 was signed in Berlin today. It marked the end of the visit to the GDR by a fact-finding delegation of COPWE, which was received by Erich Honecker, among others. The work program was signed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Legesse Asfaw, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

HONECKER GREETINGS TO USSR-GDR YOUTH MEETING

AU121827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 83 p 1

[Greetings message of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Sixth Festival of Friendship Between the USSR and GDR Youth, to be opened in Kiev on 12 October]

[Text] Dear friends of the Leninist Komsomol, dear members of the FDJ:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey to you, the participants and guests of the Sixth Festival of the Friendship Between the USSR and GDR Youth, cordial greetings.

Your friendship festival takes place in a time when truly historic decisions are at stake. At present there is nothing more important than to perserve peace. The most urgent requirement of our days is to save the world form a new round of nuclear arms race. We are certain that your meeting will take its place in the movement of the peoples against the confrontation course of imperialism, against the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. It will once again demonstrate the will of the youth of our countries to apply all their strength, their knowledge, and skill in the struggle for peace. For only in peace will you be able to master the task set for you by history, to participate in shaping the communist future.

Your sixth festival continues the traditions of friendship and cooperation between the Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ, the youth of the USSR and the GDR. We are convinced that your meeting will be a powerful commitment of the youth of our countries to the policy of the CPSU and the SED.

It will give new stimuli to your initiatives to implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress to strengthen and defend socialism.

May your festival contribute to deepening and strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Leninist Komsomol, which in a few days will celebrate its 65th anniversary, and the FDJ which is constantly acting in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. I wish all participants in your festival of friendship and your hosts in the hero cities of Moscow and Kiev many cordial meetings and eventful days.

Friendship!

E. Honecker

Berlin, 10 October 1983

Krenz-Led Group to Kiev

LD091333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of over 1,000 FDJ members was given a send-off in Berlin on Sunday when it left to attend the Sixth Soviet-GDR Youth Festival of Friendship. The festival will open in Kiev on Wednesday. At a festive ceremony, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, stated that the festival in the Ukrainian capital will be a great festival of peace. The FDJ members will be very concerned to let their Soviet friends know that a generation has grown up in the GDR that will do everything possible to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil. Egon Krenz, to tumultuous applause, gave his assurance that the festival will help make the alliance between the Soviet Union and GDR even closer and warmer.

FDGB LEADER TISCH MEETS USSR'S SHALAYEV

AU061344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Berlin the delegations of the FDGB Central Executive Committee and the Presidium of the USSR-Union Central Council of Trade Unions headed by their chairmen, Harry Tisch and Stepan Shalayev, met for an official talk. Their exchange of views centered on tasks of both organizations in further universally strengthening socialism and representing the interests of the workers class in their countries, and on topical problems of the international trade union movement, above all its tasks in the struggle for preserving world peace.

Tisch, Shalayev Interviewed

DW071315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Interview with Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the GDGB Central Executive Board, and Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, by Klaus Broschinski in Berlin -- recorded]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation is currently visiting the GDR.

The friendly talks and meetings between the FDGB and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions were concluded today with the signing of an agreement on continued cooperation between the two trade union organizations. After the signing function, Klaus Broschinski talked with the chairmen of the two trade union federations Stepan Shalayev and Harry Tisch:

[Broschinski] Comrade Tisch, the discussions of the delegations were determined by the tasks which both trade union organizations now consider necessary for the further all-round strengthening of socialism and the representation of the interests of the worker class in both countries. How is this reflected in the new agreement just signed?

[Tisch] Naturally we especially dealt with the tasks which the trade unions are facing. The question concerning peace is the question of all questions to us as trade union members, and we are concerned about the life of man. Therefore we discussed ways of attaining top performance under the socialist competition in the Soviet Union and in the GDR in order to make socialism even stronger and thus to make peace safer. And I might tell you that yesterday, at the Stralsund Volkswerft Shipyard, and today, at the Bergmann-Borsig Enterprise, both of us were very much moved, I think, by the reaction of our class, by the manner in which the workers, male and female, and the young people adopted a position toward the struggle for peace and for maximum performance. Actually, all this has now been signed in the agreement: we propose to make all this even more successful in the future.

[Broschinski] Comrade Shalayev, where do you see the significance of the document just signed of trade union cooperation in the interest of the working people of both countries in the present era?

[Shalayev -- in Russian, German translation superimposed] We attach great significance to this agreement. The trade unions make a great contribution of friendship between our peoples, this is true for all fields.

Here, too, we discussed in great detail questions connected with the further development of the international socialist competition between the enterprises of the USSR and those of the GDR. We agreed to develop this socialist competition even further. As Comrade Harry Tisch just said, we discussed in great detail the complicated international situation in Europe. What our trade unions want in their struggle, hence, is to prevent the U.S. missiles from being deployed in Europe, they are for disarmament, and by their struggle they want to achieve that the sky in Europe will always remain as blue as it is today. We also wish that it would not just be the trade unions of the socialist countries which advocate these demands, we would like to achieve the same with the trade unions of the Western countries, coming out jointly against the deployment of new missiles in Europe, jointly advocating disarmament, so that war will never again originate in Europe. The trade unions could do a lot in this respect. This was the subject of our negotiations during our official visit to the GDR.

Agreement Signed

LD052134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- At the end of the visit to the GDR by a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, and of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, Stepan Shalayev, signed a new agreement in Berlin today on the further development of cooperation between the two organizations. A joint communique was also agreed.

The communique states that the partners in the negotiations exchanged information on how the trade unions in the two countries mobilized the working people on the basis of the decisions of their congresses as loyal comrades-in-arms of the Marxist-Leninist parties for the creative implementation of the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress for the further building of the developed socialist society. They discussed the deepening of their cooperation. There was an exchange of views on current problems of the present international situation and the international trade union movement. The delegation left for home today.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY FOR POLISH ARMY 12 OCT

LD121509 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- A wreath-laying ceremony was held in Berlin today at the memorial for Polish soldiers and German antifascists to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army. Members of the GDR party and state leadership -- including members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Army General Erich Mielke, and Paul Verner -- joined the Polish and Soviet representatives, working people, and soldiers in honoring the patriots who gave their lives alongside the Soviet Army in the struggle to liberate the peoples of Europe from Hitler fascism.

MITTAG RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD062006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the policy of confrontation and arms build-up on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, it is necessary to step up the struggle to preserve and safeguard peace on all continents. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Seif Sharif Hamadi, member of the Central Committee and National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM). Guenter Mittag received the Tanzanian delegation, which is visiting the GDR to study the SED's experiences in managing and planning the GDR economy, in Berlin on Thursday. He praised the struggle by the peoples of Africa against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid policy and for social progress, as an important contribution in the common fight against imperialism.

CC DELEGATION MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD071901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, 7 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Manfred Feist, member of the Central Committee, has held in Brussels a friendly meeting with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, and with secretaries of the Central Committee Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Bureau, and Susa Nudelhole. The talk focused on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

During the meeting, which was marked by a cordial atmosphere, Louis van Geyt praised the constructive proposals of detente and against the policy of confrontation and arms buildup by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. The appeal of the three communist parties on German soil arises from great responsibility for the fate of Europe and world peace and corresponds to the obligatory principle that never again must war emanate from German soil.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SET TO CONVENE 27 OCT

LD111649 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- At its meeting today the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber convened the 7th meeting of the People's Chamber for 27 October, 1983. The meeting, which was chaired by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Politburo, decided to submit the following bills to the deputies for approval: a law on aviation -- the aviation law; a law on legal protection of inventions -- the patent law; a law on the consular treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq, and a law on the consular treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Italy.

NEW 'PROTECTIVE FENCE' INSTALLED ALONG BORDER

LD101656 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Hof, 10 Oct (DPA) -- The Federal Frontier Protection Force says that the GDR began in June to install a new type of "protective fence" along its frontier concurrently with the dismantling of automatic-firing devices along the intra-German frontier. The new fence is higher, more impenetrable, and responds to any contact with optical and acoustic signals. The new fence has been completed along 24 kms north of Hof, the Federal Frontier Command South said in Munich today. When the power cable of the new fence is touched, it transmits optical and acoustic signals to a monitoring device, perhaps in the next watchtower. They indicate in which sector the contact was triggered so GDR border guards can reach the spot within minutes. The new fence has been erected up to 1,200 meters away from the frontier, depending on the terrain. It is the first obstacle a fugitive has to overcome.

INCREASED BORDER FLIGHTS, MINE CLEARING NOTED

LD121507 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Kassel, 12 Oct (DPA) -- According to observations by the Central Border Protection Command in Kassel, the GDR stepped up its air surveillance of the Hesse-Thuringian border in September. A spokesman reported today that the number of helicopter flights in the border area had increased sharply. Several helicopters had been observed nearly every day over the entire stretch of the border in Hesse, some of them with the Soviet star.

At numerous places along the border, the GDR is employing several working groups to maintain, service, and extend the border installations, according to the border protection authorities. Near Tann in der Rhoen, pioneers of the GDR Border Forces are locating landmines, which are then destroyed individually or in groups. Altogether, over 600 mine detonations were observed last month. The GDR gave notice of the time of the detonations in advance.

CORRECTION: ADN DESCRIBES MILITARY PARADE

The following pertains to the item with subhead "ADN Describes Military Parade" published in the 11 October edition of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT under the headline "Honecker Speech at National Day Reception 7 Oct", page E 4, and refers to the translation of a phrase in line one of the last paragraph.

Instead of "strategic-tactical missiles", it should be rendered "operational-tactical missiles".

VARKONYI LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING IN SOFIA

LD130943 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign ministers' committee of the states of the Warsaw Pact is to hold its latest session in Sofia. At the conference, which is expected to last 2 days, the development of international events is to be reviewed first and foremost and, in particular, the changes that have taken place since the last session of the committee held in Prague in April.

Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, has left for Sofia to attend the session, and Peter Varkonyi, chief of the Hungarian diplomatic service, is also on his way to the Bulgarian capital.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

AU121523 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Pal Berenyi article: "Ideology and Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Since the development of the world socialist system and the disintegration of colonial empires, U.S foreign policy has not relinquished the system of concepts that is characterized above all by anticommunism on the one hand and by a global hegemonistic outlook that denies the need for social progress on the other. The cold war policy, the typical reaction of monopoly capital to the further geographical expansion of the socialist social formation, was founded on this dual ideological edifice. This policy had an important internal role as well: maintaining "national cohesion" in such a way that it would strengthen the acceptance and "legitimacy" of the system in accordance with the interests of the U.S. ruling circles. When there was no real and direct external threat, like Hitlerite fascism or Japanese militarism, they had a penchant for emphasizing the "danger" threatening private property and the middle-class scale of values in view of the existence of the Soviet Union, presented as an expansionist country, and the world socialist system.

At the beginning of the seventies, the U.S. Administration also adopted a policy of detente, and this signified that realistic political considerations were gaining ground.

However, the ideological trend of leftist radicalism, and mainly liberalism, fell into a crisis in the second half of the seventies and no new alternative, politically influential ideology capable of having a mass effect was available. This situation was favorable for conservatism and rightist radicalism to forge ahead. The Carter administration's "global moralism," permeated with idealism, already strengthened the ideological content of East-West relations and the practical application of an ideological rearming concept. The fact that rightist and conservative forces surged to the fore in several areas in the Western world helped to make this acceptable on a broader scale.

Essentially, this kind of strengthening of American national awareness is being carried further by the Reagan administration, but, in addition to "moral values," it now seizes on the elements of power and strength -- on a "sense of global mission" and "leading role" -- contained in the peculiarly American ideological mixture. Having to halt world political -- structural -- changes that are unfavorable for the United States by threatening to use force and, if necessary, by applying force has become a fundamental principle of its foreign policy.

To buttress this policy, an ideological offensive has developed: Strong emphasis on a fundamental opposition to socialism and an ideological antagonism, and the treating of such aspects of interests as security and the resolution of global problems only in subordination to the above.

Thus far, U.S. internal "ideological renewals" have as a rule been followed by new ideological initiatives in an international respect, initiatives that have burdened the atmosphere of East-West relations and contributed to slowing down the detente process. This has been the case particularly since the conservative government has been in office: "Awareness of American values" is becoming an awareness of power, and this is leading to a concept of negotiating from a position of strength and a foreign policy line based on diktat. As a result of the fact that ideological motives and the course of foreign policy are interwoven, negotiating flexibility, the inclination to consider the realities, and the disposition to compromise have shrunk to a minimum in U.S. diplomacy, and the anticommunist features of imperialist foreign policy have become more explicit.

This "re-ideologization" in the relations between the two world systems -- in which the new U.S. line comes into confrontation with socialist foreign policy, which rests on unchanged basic ideological principles -- has resulted in a further intensification of the international ideological struggle. Basically, the ideological struggle objectively underway on a world scale is a natural accompaniment to peaceful coexistence, but its artificial intensification endangers the stability of international political conditions. The determinative role of ideology in socialist and imperialist foreign policy must not be permitted to assert itself in these countries' practical relationship with each other or in the development of international conditions. Making foreign policies directly "serve" ideologies would create an antagonism that precludes political cooperation and a system of relations based on compromises, one called for by necessity and involving mutual advantages, between countries with different social systems. For socialist foreign policy, separating foreign political activity from the ideological struggle, differentiation between their means, and a correct definition of their interrelations directly follow from the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence

Agreements and compromises are indispensable for peaceful coexistence, and to develop them it is necessary to consider and accept, to a certain extent, the interests of all parties. Class interests are necessarily reflected in the particular interests apparent in the sphere of international conditions, but the negotiating parties can only coordinate their viewpoints if they do not transpose their ideological differences to the area of interstate relations, because this inevitably leads to an impasse. There is only one rational way out of this: Proceeding from common and global interests -- like the preservation of world peace, the liquidation of local tension points, or the protection of the human environment -- to seek a common language and mutually acceptable solutions. The compromises that come about in this manner may be means for asserting class interests as well, but only secondarily, within the framework of the new situation that arises through a coordination of mutual interests. Today, the fate of East-West treaties and various agreements reflecting a sensitive balance of interests stands or falls on whether states are capable of such an indirect assertion of class interests. Making allowances for the realities, including the accepted interests of the other side, is the key to the success of the policy of detente.

The ideological "overarming" of the U.S. leadership and its rhetorical manifestations in particular are increasingly eliciting antipathy in the Western world as well. They reduce the credibility of U.S. foreign policy and contribute to the upsurge of the antiwar movements just as to the internal debates of political parties and government circles and NATO's often-mentioned crisis.

The present contradictory aspects of U.S. foreign policy will come strongly to the fore in preparations for the presidential elections. There are indications that the Democrats intend to run on a political platform which is opposed to the line of the Republican administration and that the Reaganite leadership also could be forced to make certain modifications to counteract this.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD122226 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session in Budapest on Oct 12 with First Secretary Janos Kadar in the chair.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the reports on international issues, the development of trade union work and party current aims, the proposal for the withdrawal of county boroughs, development of local party and state mangement, and topical economic issues. A statement on the session is to be issued.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON TRADE WITH POLAND

AU071506 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview given by Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade, to Istvan Gabor Benedek: "For Counterbalanced Turnover; Deputy Minister Janos Vas on Our Trade With Five CEMA Countries" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Benedek] Poland has always been a signficant partner of our country. How far has the crisis extending over many months affected our relations with it, and what possibilities does the current period of consolidation offer for an expansion of our cooperation?

[Vas] Although we have not traded on the basis of the long-term trade agreement in the 1981-83 period because it was not possible to coordinate the plans for the people's economies, nonetheless I can say with satisfaction -- and this view is evidently shared by Warsaw -- that bilateral turnover has expanded advantageously. Indeed, bilateral trade was balanced in 1982, as well as this year. Admittedly, some details have changed, and the ratio of groups of commodities have been altered. This was due to the situation in Poland, the occasionally sporadic nature of production, and the development of consumption. As a result, demand has diminished for machinery, instruments, and industrial equipment that used to be much sought after. However, it emerged in one of the discussions that serious hitches cripple the communications of large cities. A previously concluded Polish-French bus production agreement has petered out and -- as our Polish partners put it -- a shortage of buses would have brought passenger transporation to a critical point. That is how it came about that, as of 1981, we have been annually exporting 1,300-1,600 Ikarus buses to Poland, to the great satisfaction of the users. We are also satisfied with the deliveries of Polish enterprises: We receive, without a hitch, salt, sulfur, carbides, zinc, and coal.

[Benedek] Energy is a "hard" commodity today, and we recently concluded a bilateral agreement on importing electricity. What is the essence of this agreement?

[Vas] Because Polish industry produced less, a relative electricity surplus has come about in that country. It has become possible for us to purchase approximately 1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity through the CEMA countries' unified energy system. The deal is mutually advantageous: Our Polish partners do not have to hold back the production of an important branch, while we provide products they need, such as, poultry, shoes, pharmaceuticals, steel-aluminum cables, and various consumer goods.

[Benedek] What was and is being done by the Hungarian foreign economy to make the commodity turnover balanced once more and what new business arrangements are we encountering?

[Vas] Our partners expect from us, first of all, that there should be no logjam, either in exports or imports, and that a balance should develop not only as a result of a last-minute rush at the end of the year. We have agreed on a whole array of mutual meausres in this respect. We primarily want to make the mutual delivery of industrial products trouble-free. As for the market activity of Hungarian enterprises, they must make allowances for the fact that world economic changes have made it imperative for their partners to continue transforming the structure of their industry. This is accompanied by the fact that investments are being held back, just as in our country. In such a case, a thorough knowledge of possible demand can be of great help to exporting enterprises.

FINANCE MINISTER MAKES ECONOMIC FORECAST

LD110336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The balance of the state budget this year will probably be more favorable than planned, said Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, at the opening in Eger of the Heves County Technical-Economic Weeks. He said that at the same time the growth of national income will fall behind expectations, and this is first and foremost caused by the drought and the deterioration in the foreign trade rate of exchange, as well as by inadequate development of industrial production.

Speaking about economic management, Istvan Hetenyi stressed that the conditions for its comprehensive change exist much more today than in 1968. At the same time he added that next year the regulators will probably be changed to a smaller extent, and comprehensive amendments are planned for a later date.

The finance minister pointed out that the major need is for the economic interests to compete with one another more openly than before. The strengthening of enterprise independence is also important, and experts are also dealing with the question of how consumer prices can be reduced while wages are increased and the system of personal income taxes is worked out.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET GDR ON HOLIDAY

AU112045 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Oct 83 p 8

[Greetings message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Loszonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on GDR National Day]

[Text] To comrades Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Berlin.

Dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people, we send you, the SED Central Committee, and the State Council, Council of Ministers, and working people of the GDR, fraternal greetings and most cordial good wishes on the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

The GDR plays an important and highly responsible role in strengthening European peace and security, in preserving cooperation among peoples, in the cause of socialism and in the struggle for national independence and social progress.

The Hungarian people view with sincere appreciation the wonderful achievements made by the working people of the GDR under the SED's leadership in building a socialist society.

We greatly appreciate the fact that, in conformity with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries in all walks of life continues to develop with undiminished energy.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wholeheartedly wish that you and the working people of the German Democratic Republic achieve new outstanding results in the realization of domestic and foreign political goals, in the cause of socialism and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS WALESA NOBLE PRIZE

AU121240 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1230 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Polish Government has lodged an official protest against the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa. As has become known in Oslo today the Norwegian ambassador in Warsaw had to accept a verbal protest at the Polish Foreign Ministry.

According to a report of the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN the protest is also directed against the positive statement made by Prime Minister Willoch who had welcomed the awarding of the prize to Walesa.

There has been no official Norwegian reaction yet.

TV PROGRAM ON U.S. EMBASSY ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

LD101146 Warsaw Domestic TV in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] [Announcer] We present a piece of journalistic work: "It Has Been Continued" [ciag dalszy nastapil].

[Unidentified speaker] As generally conceived, the status of a diplomat consists of the complex of norms to which an employee of the diplomatic corps, a representative of one state in another, is subject. This complex includes a list of rights and also includes duties too. Both rights and duties are intended to promote consolidation of the friendly links between countries, which set up establishments on a mutual basis. These link many areas of life -- political, economic, cultural, scientific contacts -- all of which are intended to serve agreement between the two countries. This is the general concept. It does not always match reality. At the beginning of last year, shortly after the introduction of martial law, we presented to you, ladies and gentlemen, a series entitled "Who Is Who". Let us recall its protagonists, who was who. [words indistinct]. One could give an exact answer to the question "who is who". The passenger in the car was (Leslie Sternberg), third secretary of the consular section of the U.S. Embassy here in Warsaw. "I am an American diplomat." [rendered in English] "I am (Peter Burke), an American diplomat." On 24 November 1979, at 0125 counterintelligence officials of the interior ministry apprehended (Peter Burke), who was in the middle of carrying out an intelligence mission. He was second secretary of the U.S. Embassy political section in Poland. [passage indistinct]

(Alicja Wesolowska), born 29 February 1944, M.A. in English philology, living in Torun, Poland. In America she begins work in the United Nations as an administrative employee. The year is 1974. Here is X. The photo is a little blurred, for X is a hectic mover and gets around fast. He is seeking contacts. He has a problem. Who is Y? The diplomatic identification states that he is (Michael Anderson), second secretary of the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, a man whose actual work in Poland had little to do with his diplomatic status and who came under the aegis of the CIA (Leslie Sternberg), (Peter Burke), (Zenon Telegrad) (Edward Smith), (Alicja Wesolowska), Zbigniew Romaszewski, (Michael Anderson). Unfortunately the CIA sign has appeared quite frequently in our reports, which, after all, were about diplomats. Unfortunately, it emerges both in practice and in our program that - the laudable aims of diplomatic missions are often broken. The "Who Is Who" series of programs ended with the sign CD [ciag dalszy, Polish for "the next part"] and a question mark. This applies both to the diplomatic corps [corpus diplomatyczny or CD; play on initials] and to a possible "continuation". The next part has taken place. Hence our program today.

The American Administration, analyzing the situation in Poland since August 1980, stated on many occasions that the affairs of the Poles ought to be resolved by the Poles themselves. President Reagan made just such a statement on this issue on many occasions. The analysis of the arena of political struggle that was -- and still is -- our country, unambiguously indicated that the gentlemen from the CIA were also writing their scenarios for Polish affairs. Hence the understandable reaction among these circles to the December self-defense of our state. Hence the ever-new means and methods, flexibly changing as time passed, that they used to interfere in our affairs.

Time is not on their side. The stabilization of feelings and the general situation of the country constitute a disaster for their unfulfilled hopes and demands search for new solutions. All that for our good, but it becomes more and more difficult for them to devise new operations. Therefore comprehensive information is needed. It will allow them to find cracks they can slip through.

The United States have in Poland an embassy and several consulates -- in Warsaw, Poznan and Kracow. Here are some of the employees of these missions, who, by the way, left our country recently: (Ivon Dubrov), (Richard Juergen), (Teddy Slusarczyk), [name indistinct] (Libly).

In Poznan, the U.S. consulate is located on Szopena Street. In Kracow the consulate is located in a historic building on Maly Rynek. (Karel Batseiani) was its head up to July 1983. An employee of the consulate was (Judith Meyerson).

The consular convention concluded between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the United States of America was signed in May 1972. Article No 24 stipulates that an employee of the consulate is entitled to cooperate in the development of trade, economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the two countries and to promote in other ways friendly relations between them.

Let us look for a while at a typical [words indistinct] of (Ivan Kostik), a secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, a U.S. citizen of Ukrainian nationality. Here he is. (Julia Houp) cooperated with him in recruiting an agent. She was a secretary at the U.S. Embassy and in reality also an employee of the CIA. The recruitment took place at a reception held in (Kostik)'s flat in Saigon. In connection with his (?transfer) to London, (Kostic) handed the agent over to another CIA agent based in Paris. Their meetings in Paris were held at the (Meridiana) hotel. Thorough training of the agent took place at the (Meridiana) and was carried out by three CIA agents directed by (Kostic). They also assigned to him concrete espionage targets in Poland and gave him $1,000 as remuneration.

In Poland the agent received what is called a micro-dot, stuck on (?to the edge) of an envelope. This is like the head of a pin; blown-up, it looks as it did a moment ago. This agent passed on his information to the former press attache at the U.S. Embassy, (Wilden). Following his departure from Poland his function as contact was assumed by his successor in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw (Stephen Dubrow).

The situation that has been presented gives us an almost perfect picture of the technique of spy recruitment. [words indistinct] and sets himself up rapidly, for instance in Saigon. Let us recall the case of (Telegrad). Saigon was a good place for making first contacts with a person from Eastern Europe, and this is the sphere of activity of the recruited agent the moment he returns home from Saigon. Then the patron certainly contacts him. The information he obtains is sent back to the point from which the order was issued. But let us take one more look at the closing phases of our prototype material. And let us listen. Two names attract our attention.

This agent passed on his information to the former press attache at the U.S. Embassy, (Wilden).

Following his departure from Poland his function as a contact was assumed by his successor in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, (Stephen Dubrow). So this is Mr (Wilden), and here he is with his successor (Dubrow) during the period of the transfer of functions. And this is Mr (Stephen Dubrow) taking the first steps in getting to know the country in which he has his office at present. The adviser in the agricultural section of the embassy, (Jay Havilland), showed him round Lublin. These figures are the signs of the operational counterintelligence group which discreetly accompanied the two gentlemen to safeguard both the gentlemen themselves and our state secrets. Well, what can one do? We've been burned more than once already. A car with the registration number (wz) 0105 came to a halt in the vicinity of a military building at a spot at which a sign indicated it was forbidden to do so. A civic militia patrol asked to see the driver's licence and it turned out that he was (Teddy Slusarszyk), third secretary of the political section of the U.S. Embassy. This photograph was taken on 28 August 1982. Being apprehended did not disconcert (Slusarczyk). On 1 April 1983 he drove out onto an army firing range, accompanied by (Susan Lively). He took some pictures there. This time the registration number of the car was (wz) 1113. The photographs show the infiltration of the barracks of an army unit near Malbork on 12 August 1982. The driver was (Suan Lively). She had been in Poland since September 1981. On 14 December that year -- one day after the introduction of martial law, please note -- she was apprehended by the civic militia in the vicinity of the Warsaw steelworks. One could see her wherever anything was happening during the hot times in 1982, that is, where demonstrations were taking place. She left Poland on 5 June 1983.

The consulate in Krakow. We are showing the head of the consulate, (Karl Bastiani), the consul general, in a series of snapshots taken on 20 June 1981, a hot and very complex year. On that day Consul (Bastiani) changed his elegant car for a less comfortable Nysa and visited the Lenin steelworks. He did not actually try to find possibilities of cooperation in the field of steel industry technology during this visit. He went there at the invitation of Solidarity, and he was interested in other than technological problems.

(Judith Meyer) had been a deputy consul in the visa section but her hobby was not the work of the visa section. On 15 August 1980 she took part in the founding meeting of Solidarity at the Lenin steelworks.

And here is a letter of invitation inviting Mister X -- his name was obliterated for understandable reasons -- to visit the United States. It is signed by (William Schaufele, Jr), ambassador. That is the chief himself. He signed an invitation whose real purpose, the intention to train in the United States a newly recruited agent, was quite obvious to our counterespionage service. This is the successor of (Shaufele), Ambassador Francis Meehan.

Diplomatic missions enjoy extraterritorial status; they are protected from without by the law and order services of the host country and within their own walls they have their own laws. Their cars, even the trucks, have special registration numbers assigned to foreign vehicles. For instance, we do not know either the destination or the cargo carried by this truck. Perhaps it is on quite an innocent trip. But we know it for certain that the copy of SOLIDARNOSC - REGION MAZOWSZW [Solidarity publication] dated 17 April 1983 is printed on American paper of the same kind as that used by the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. This was established beyond any doubt by our experts.

As we have said, the United States of America have the following consulates in Poland: Warsaw, Poznan and Krakow. The main task of consular service is to arrange travel matters. Polish people who want to go to the United States go through formalities prior to their journey. This is not simple. The application forms bear elegant formulas of invitation but only in the letterhead. Inside there is a great number of questions which are so detailed that to answer them leads to one's loss of dignity. Details of the applicant's place of work, his affiliation with political organizations, etc., are not omitted.

Let us hear the story of one of those who applied to the consulate in Warsaw.

[Second unidentified speaker] I was invited for an interview held in a room at the consulate in the presence of (?three) employees [words indistinct] of the embassy, including one (?whom) I had reason to believe was Deputy-Consul [name indistinct]. It was made quite clear to me that I could get the visa only if I gave certain information to particular employees about the sociopolitical situation in our country.

Diplomatic and consular missions of a foreign state in a (?host) country enjoy ample privileges [words indistinct]. Their role is to develop friendly relations between countries [words indistinct]. A convention signed by the representatives of both countries is a state document. The Americans seem to forget this or maybe it simply suits them to forget about it.

ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Warsaw Ceremony

LD121946 [Editorial report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1055 GMT on 12 October carries a 25-minute live relay from Victory Square in Warsaw describing ceremonies marking Polish Army Day. The reporter sets the scene and then says:

"The following members of the highest authorities of our country have arrived at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party; Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee; Zenon Komender; members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the party; members of the Council of State, the Sejm Presidium, the Government Presidium; and members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council along with its chairman Jan Dobraczynski. Also represented are the leaderships of parties, social organizations, and youth organizations.

The announcer continues: "Also present are delegations of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, with Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of Warsaw Pact Forces, marshal of the Soviet Union."

Above the sound of military commands, the reporter says: "General Jerzy Skalski, commander of the Warsaw Military District, is reporting to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who just arrived." Jaruzelski then greets the troops with "Greetings, soldiers", to which the troops respond "Greetings, citizen general."

The announcer then describes Jaruzelski, Jablonski, retired Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski, and other leading political and civil figures walking to and standing by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

At 1100 there was a gun salute, followed by the national anthem. A march-past by the guard of honor takes place at 1104, with the wreath-laying ceremony beginning at 1115. The live relay ends at 1120 while the wreath-laying ceremony is still in progress.

Jaruzelski Interviewed

For an interview with Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Central Committee of the PZPR, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of Poland, published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October 1983, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

USSR's Ustinov Sends Cable

LD122356 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Following is the text of a cable sent by Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and the USSR's minister of defence, to Poland's Minister of National Defence General Wocjiech Jaruzelski:

On behalf of the USSR's Armed Forces and my own behalf I extend, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army, fraternal [words indistinct] greetings and cordial wishes to you, all the Polish soldiers.

The Polish People's Army, created on the initiative and under the leadership of Polish communists, has covered a great (?and) glorious road over the forty years. Owing to the care extended by the Polish United Worker's Party and the Polish Government, it has grown to be a modern army capable of defending socialist achievements of its nation and resisting plots of external and internal reaction.

Soviet soldiers voice their conviction that the Polish Army will further protect and multiply the tradition of friendship and cooperation with the USSR Armed Forces and armies of other states parties to the Warsaw Treaty and will increase its political alertness and combat readiness in face of a militaristic course of the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies.

On the day of the significant anniversary I wish all the Polish soldiers fresh success in strengthening the defensive capacity of the Polish People's Republic in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

ZBOWID Sends Message

LD122142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], which has met at a festive session, has sent a message to Wojciech Jaruzelski in connection with the jubilee. The message expresses the conviction that the historical traditions of Polish People's Army and of the ZBOWID movement will continue to serve the strengthening of the raison d'etat of the people's state and the socialist system.

Siwicki Speech

LD121106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1655 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Speech by Florian Siwicki, chief of General Staff of the Polish Army and under secretary of state for national defense; at the Army Day gala meeting at Warsaw's Wielki Theater on the 40th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and citizens, dear and distinguished guests, soldiers: In the history of the Polish nation, in its liberating struggle, and in its contemporary life the Polish People's Army holds a particular place. Its history is a synthesis and a significant living illustration of the national fate of Poles in recent decades. So it is natural that Polish Army Day, solemnly celebrated on the anniversary of the first battle of the division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, is not only the soldiers' day, but also a national day. Forty years have passed since that combat action by the Kosciuszko soldiers at Lenino. Today we can see the origins of three generations of soldiers.

First, fathers, not infrequently the soldiers of the tragic September, who as the first in Europe offered armed resistance to the Hitlerite onslaught, who forced their way with arms to the Vistula and the Baltic, to Odra and Nysa; who cocreated and protected the people's power, and who resolutely rebuilt the country. Second, their sons, who consolidated their actions. They played an active part in the socialist transformations and protected them with arms. Finally, the youngest generation, the grandsons of the war heroes, constitute the majority of our Army today, and by their devoted service they strengthen its military power.

Faced with threats to the foundations of national security in the period of the counterrevolutionary attempt on the socialist state, the soldiers of all generations undoubtedly proved by their attitude that they are ready and able to defend socialism and the independence of Poland. The Polish People's Army is strongly rooted in the life of the nation and the socialist state. That is why today's anniversary ceremony, organized under the distinguished patronage of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, has assembled in this hall such a large representation of society: workers and farmers, representatives of science and culture, party and nonparty members, and people of different professions and generations. We attach great value to it as proof of the sincere recognition for the soldiers' toil devoted to the homeland as a living bridge between the past and more recent years. Present here, deserving sincere respect and still socially active, are ex-combatants of battles for free Poland, the veterans of service who still work for it.

Comrades and citizens, service to the homeland is the highest duty of soldiers. It has a great history and contemporary ideological and political origins. Many times in Polish history, when the state was declining and the nation was losing its independence, the most patriotic section of society was taking up arms. The main motive for this was always the awareness that without an independent state the nation cannot live and develop normally. That was the case in the days of the Hitlerite invasion against Poland.

The weakness of the land-owning and bourgeois state, its perilous foreign policy, erroneous defense doctrine, and the failure to adhere to military aid pledges by then Polish allies in the West -- all these are factors which meant that the Polish soldier had to face the impossible task of defending the fatherland. He did however undertake this duty with the greatest determination. He heroically barred the way to the iron invader's troops. He did not succeed, but he did not capitulate and did not abandon the struggle. Filled with desire for freedom from the very first days of the occupation, the Polish nation resisted the occupier at home and abroad. Faithful to the slogan: For Your Freedom and For Ours, the Poles fought on all fronts of World War II. Polish military commands were heard in occupied Poland, on the Eastern and Western fronts, beyond the polar circle, and in the desert. How true the words of the poet sound in the light of these historic facts: Many lands were trodden, many countries were traversed, but the soil was always Polish under every soldier's shoe.

The truth is that the liberation of the fatherland was served most by the battle march of our soldier from Russia to Poland. They were directed to the legendary Warsaw route by the political thought of the communists of the Polish left wing. Its deepest aim was to unite the universal will of the struggle for national liberation with the ideal of social revolution and fraternal alliance and with the main force of the anti-Hitlerite coalition; the Soviet Union. It was this thought, the thought of the Polish Workers Party supported by all the democratic forces, which organized the armed effort of partisans and soldiers and created political conditions for their most effective use. It also shaped the ideological shape of the reborn Polish Army.

The expression of the implementation of the political and miltiary strategy of the Union of Polish Patriots was the creation on friendly Soviet soil of the first infantry division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

Invaluable all-round assistance by the land of the Soviets decisively determined the formation of the Polish People's Army and was decisive in developing it in a short time into a Army which formed part of the anti-Hilterite coalition. In the birth of the people's armed might an exceptional place is held by the Battle of Lenino. It was there that the soldiers of the new, people's, regular Polish Army embarked on their noble battle path and entered combat on the decisive front of World War II: the Soviet-German front.

The battle of the Kosciuszko troops was the opening of a new chapter in the Polish struggle for national and social liberation. It outlined a new historical perspective before Poland, it was made reality by the soldiers under the banner of the Piast eagle. Their struggle at the side of the Soviet ally, their sacrifice of blood and life, their participation in the victorious storming of Berlin became a great political and moral argument in favor of Poland's geographical and political place in postwar Europe. This was the result of our party.

Esteemed gathering: In the history of the Polish People's Army there are many significant facts and glorious (?achievements). During the war they arose through armed deeds. There was also the time when the battle weary soldier removed landmines from the country. He restored to the land its ability to bear fruit. He rebuilt and protected industrial enterprises and the surviving remains of material culture; he secured implementation of the historical decisions of the July Manifesto.

There was also a time of armed and political struggle against the reactionary underground for consolidation of the first fruits of people's democracy. Finally, there was the time -- still in progress -- of active participation in rebuilding the country, in economic political and social activity, in cultural and scientific life.

In our Army's collective biography there is also the Polish soldier's high honorable, highly humanitarian service in the interests of restoring and consolidating peace in various regions of the world. With satisfaction we accept the high assessment contained in the congratulatory decument from the United Nations secretary general.

The primary task of the people's soldier, however, was always to strengthen the country's security. He remained loyal to this duty, both in 1945 -- when he guarded the Borders -- and also when, shortly after the war, as a result of the policy of imperialist states, the threat of transforming the cold war into a hot one hung over the world, when our western and northern lands came under concentrated fire from West German revanchist and revisionist forces, and when NATO gave birth to the notorious doctrine of repelling communism.

The bleeding Poland of the day, undertaking the task of rebuilding and development, of reviving the life of the nation and its state, at the same time had to strengthen its defense capability. The economic potential built from these foundations allowed our Armed Forces to move toward necessary organizational and technological modernization, to (?protect) themselves with armor plate, and to increase their fire power. The development of science and technology, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, made it possible to introduce missiles to our armaments and electronics to the system of commanding and directing battle. All this was accompanied by a broad development of the system of training and educating command and specialist cadres.

Scientific and research institutes and centers were set up. The scientific potential which was important on the nationwide scale was being developed in the Army. The professional cadre, overwhelmingly the sons of workers and farmers, is the primary carrier of this potential.

This part of the Polish intelligentsia is ideologically committed, politically mature, and highly qualified. At present 80 percent of officers have higher education. An army of several thousand military doctors, lecturers [docent], or professors is employed in higher education establishments and scientific and research institutes, in staffs and commands.

This potential serves to perfect the Armed Forces -- the defensive system of the country -- and to resolve Poland's social, scientific, and economic problems. The education of soldiers in civil matters has always been an integral part of perfecting the Army, producing soldiers who understand the processes of sociopolitical development, who participate in resolving the complex problems of our present day. Life, the severe judge of all concepts, has fully confirmed the effectiveness and rightness of our education system. Marxist-Leninist science is at its source. In accordance with its principles we are educating soldiers who will be socially active, open to innovations, and sensitive to humanist values, realizing their life aspirations in accordance with a broader all-national interest. The shaping of these qualities is favored by the daily round of the soldiers' service, which is not limited by time. The active work of party and youth organizations jointly creates this, as well as the pollitical and civic education system, the just and rational principles of the cadre policy, and the broad cultural and educational activities. The practice of our life serves this -- our life which is full of democracy and respect for human dignity; life which is built on the principles of the Polish soldiers' professional ethics -- principles which have developed from historic experience and ideological motivation. This is at the heart of the fact that a coherent collective of soldiers, a noble family of the Polish Army, is created out of new people who come from various millieus, who have different views on the world, different life experiences, different habits, and different cultural patterns, but are basically good citizens who have inherited their attachment to the homeland from their families.

This Army, which has grown from the nation and is serving the nation, effectively defended the essential interests of the public and the socialist state during the period of martial law. It prevented attempts to dismantle it. It opposed the forces of counterrevolution. These activities, carried out together with the organs of public order, supported by the understanding and reason of the majority of the public, have created the conditions for progressive normalization of life in Poland, for its rebirth based on the political line of the PZPR's Ninth Extraordinary Congress. Defending the nation's fundamental issues, defending socialism in Poland, the people's soldier also defended peace on a broader European scale. In recent difficult years we have given the public and the people's authorities everything which is most precious to us: people and experience.

Together, on a broad front, we have participated in restoring our common home, People's Poland. We fought against all manifestations of evil, irrespective of its source or scale. We helped the authorities and the citizens to solve the problems of their life. At the same time this was a great social education for us soldiers. We became more deeply rooted in the affairs of the nation and the country.

In watching over the implementation of martial law regulatiions, protecting the restoration of order in the People's Republic, we did not take one step more than was necessary, but also we did not do less than was necessary to restore order and calm in Poland, to ensure safety for citizens, and to defend the socialist state.

In our jubilee year the Army has returned to its barracks, its training grounds. This return does not mean that we are isolating ourselves in our everyday soldiers life. We are aware of the fact that times are still hard, that all issues have not been settled, that class struggle still exists. This struggle is being waged for Poland, for the prosperity of our nation.

We shall remain faithful to this cause.

Guided by the party's policy and the directions given by its Ninth Congress, and drawing strength from the support of the community, we shall make every effort to ensure that our nation, Poland, never again experiences a sociopolitical crisis. This is our sincere desire; this is our unshaken will. [applause]

Comrades and citizens, the Armed Forces of People's Poland, with their modern equipment and with the organizational abilities and high ideological and political condition and moral cohesion of their ranks, make a significant contribution to the defense of socialism and to strengthening the coalitional defensive capabilities. These matters now have exceptional significance. It has been proved that, due to the actions of imperialism, the world is dangerously close to a nuclear catastrophy and total anihilation. Across the Atlantic, in spite of the peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union and states of socialist community, official calls are made to deal with the communists. Similar calls come from some of the countries of Western Europe. This is the call of the drummers of war, which is accompanied by an increasing mendacious propaganda hullabaloo about the threat from the East. Its purpose is to cover up the insane decisions to intensify the arms buildup and to multiply the material base for conducting a war. The program for constructing new strategic weapons systems, announcements about moving the arms race into space soon, NATO decisions to deploy a new generation of missiles in Western Europe -- these are only some of the steps aimed at gaining military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, and at disturbing the approximate military balance on a European and global scale and destroying the foundations for the preservation of peace. Such actions do not serve humanity. On the contrary, they are aimed at the vital interests of all nations, including the nations in which reactionary forces have joined the U.S. war bandwagon.

The deadly missiles currently at the disposal of the Pentagon, as well as new ones installed in Western Europe, are also targeted against Poland and constitute a real threat of the annihilation of our nation. War preparations are further incited by revisionist tendencies. They strike at the Yalta and Potsdam order on our continent and offer nourishment to the revisionist forces in the FRG. This strikes directly at the Polish border on the Odra and Nysa and the inviolability of our territory. The policy of confrontation and open intervention, particularly by the United States, in the internal affairs of sovereign states, particularly badly experienced by Poland, makes the strengthening of the national and coalitional defense system the most urgent task right now. Our Armed Forces, faithful to their duty, will spare no effort to fulfill this need.

In performing their exceptional and highly responsible duties during martial law, the Polish People's Army did not fail in performing its tasks arising from its internal function. There was and is no break in the combat readiness on land, sea, and in the air. We did not create a gap in the joint defense front. The borders of People's Poland have been, are, and will be safe. [applause]

In our noble service we continue to feel the support of our tested and unfailing allies. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, born during the war, constantly developed, and made more permanent, is an invaluable achievement of our nation and of the People's Armed Forces. Thanks to this brotherhood we do not have to resolve problems of national defense on our own. We are stronger through the defensive might of the whole Warsaw Pact alliance. Jointly guarding the security of the socialist states, we also guard the most important human right -- the right to live in peace.

Comrades and citizens, esteemed guests, dear comrades in arms, soldiers: We enter the 41st year of the Polish People's Armed Forces with hope.

We have the experience of 40 years as our achievement and an efficient defense system, which embraces all the links of our state. We have properly trained and well equipped Armed Forces, which also have a modern organization. This is the result of the constant efforts of th party and the people's power, the steady work of all soldiers -- active duty and reservists -- and civilian employees of the Army and the defense industry. This is a good foundation and a good departure point for further improvement in our defense capabilities.

There are new tasks waiting for us in this sphere; the tasks resulting from the growing threat to the security of the state. We accept them with full awareness of external and internal factors. In the allied ranks of the Warsaw Pact armies the Polish People's Army will perform intensified service in the name of the supreme goal -- the security and well-being of the nationl. It is not a soldier's habit to make promises and declarations. However, there are reasons we will always remember and always guard. We are the indivisible part of the Polish nation. We have linked our fate to socialism forever. We will continue to shield our borders, our nation, and our People's Poland. [applause]

Officials Attend Meeting

LD120925 Poznan Domestic Television Service in Polish 1720 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A solemn voivodship meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army that occurs tomorrow ended about 1/2 hour ago at the Wielki Theater in Poznan. Those attending the meeting included Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Poliburo; representatives of the leadership of the Viovodship PZPR Committee and of the administrative authorities of Poznan town and voivodship; and members of the supreme authorities of the fraternal parties, including (Dominik Ludwiczak), member of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, and Alojzy Bryl, member of the SD Central Committee Presidium. Also present were representatives of the northern group of troops of the Soviet Army including Major General (Vladimir Vasilyevich Lubimov), chief of staff of the northern group, and representatives of the USSR General Consulate in Poznan together with Consul (Petr Petrashin). Aslo taking part in the ceremony was Lieutenant General (Tytus Krawczyc) commander of the air troops. A report to mark the occasion was read by (Andrzej Gaszczolowski), secretary of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Poznan.

SOLIDARITY CLAIMED TO BE AGAINST PEACE

AU071405 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Oct 83 p 4

[Ludwik Gorczanin article: "New Adversaries of the Peace Defense Movement"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's peaceful disarmament proposals have stimulated the hopes of nations, which are disturbed by the nuclear dangers facing the world. But the decisionmakers in the Western countries, especially in the United States, take a different view of these proposals.

The conviction that war means nothing except worldwide death and destruction is gaining more and more ground among the nations of the world, especially in Western Europe. This is the truth of this convinction, which is being fully confirmed by the present wars in the Middle East, Africa, and Central America. The Polish people, who not so long ago celegrated the 44th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack against Poland, also know the evils of war. In light of these celebrations, the attempts to create provocative incidents in a number of Polish cities on the eve of the September anniversary gave rise to anger. These attempts show that the adversary has not renounced its manipulation of various groups of people, especially naive and young people, and that there are still hopes for carrying out the plan for using Poland as a pawn in a game, even tough this plan is condemned in advance to failure.

The existence of this plan was proved by the announcements of subversive radio stations about coming "intensified confrontation, unrest, and violent protest" in our country. These stations even envisage bloodshed. Although the predictions of the chief string-pullers in NATO in connection with the date of 31 August misfired, the elements that call themselves "underground" and that take advantage of the naivete and political immaturity of some people, mainly of youngsters, were able to provoke the events in Nowa Huta and Lubin, which was so much to the liking of our adversaries and enemies. It is needless to stress how the revanchist-revisionist forces in the FRG hoped to hear that "dramatic events have taken place in Poland" on the eve of the adversaries misfired. Those who bear responsibility for the crimes committed against the best daughters and sons of the Polish people and those agianst whom the genuine Polish underground resistance movement had fought to help achieve national and social liberation of Poland from the Hitlerite yoke were not given a cause for rejoicing.

The present attempts of Solidarity to assume the name of "underground" is an insult to those who shed blood in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupier. In terms of history the notion "underground" is understood by the Poles as the struggle against the external enemy during the occupation. The Poles fighting in the People's Guard, the People's Army, the Home Army, and the Peasant Battalions did not regard each other as "underground." Many combat actions against the fascist occupiers were carried out by common efforts, despite differences in views. Assuming the name of "undergound" at the present time is an attempt to appropriate a symbol of heroism, valor, and courage as well as the noble aims of the underground movement during the Hitlerite occupation. I have drawn attention to this fact because our press, too, often applies this name to the persons who are now active in illegal orgnizations in our country. From the legal viewpoint this is no "underground" at all, but illegal and antistate activities, which are in conflict with the laws and which are carried out by persons and groups of persons in Poland and abroad. At their meetings with lecturers, workers angrily bring up this subject.

Attempts to promote illegal activities under present conditions are completely unfounded, and this must be realized by their sponsors abroad and by their executors in Poland. Our people want peace. Amnesty is the way to have peace. Stop taking a serious view of such gentlemen as Blumsztajn in Paris or Milewski in Brussels, who are citizens of many "fatherlands." Everyone knows for whom they work and who pays for their activities, which in no way serve the Polish people and their workers class and with which our people have nothing to do. Blumsztajn and Milewski are in the service of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which they proved once again when they addressed the participants in the Peace and Antinuclear Movement in Western Europe (The Solidarnosc Information Bulletin in Paris). In their address its authors put forward the demand that the movement, which is fighting for peace and disarmament, sould fight exclusively for "curbing the military might of the Warsaw Pact, especially for liquidating the SS-20 missiles."

At least three basic conclusions can be drawn from this appeal. The first is the obvious ignorance of its authors of the USSR's new peace initiatives. The second is that they offer unequivocal support to U.S. militaristic policy and defend it in the face of the ever expanding social movements of peace defenders in Western Europe. The third conclusion is that, having lost hope that the situation in Poland may be turned into a conflict, the gentlemen active in the so-called Solidarity structures abroad, afraid that they may lose their comfortable posts, are trying to build a bridge between aggressive imperialist policy and the social movement, which is fighting for peace and the security of nations. Expanding the range of their interests the executors of this new concept did not take into account the obviously hostile attitude to that movement of such rulers as the present U.S. President, whom history will know as one of the chief militarists and architects of strength policy. The line of Blumsztajn's and Milewski's activities is condemned to failure.

LIBERATION CITES CLANDESTINE SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK

PM110951 Paris LIBERATION in French 6 Oct pp 4-6

["Written" interview with clandestine Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak by Veronique Soule with the aid of the Solidarity Coordination Committee in France -- date not given]

[Excerpts] LIBERATION: For 31 August -- third anniversary of the Gdansk agreements -- the Interim coordinating Commission [TKK] called for peaceful demonstrations and a boycott of public transport. Why did you opt for such action, which was certainly spectacular but essentially moderate?

Zbigniew Bujak: The call was moderate because the general atmosphere was in favor of moderation, and we knew that. The serious riots in Nowa Huta (It was in Nowa Huta, the industrial suburb of Krakow, that the most violent demonstrations took place on 31 August) were merely a reaction to the arrest of Hardek (Wladyslaw Hardek, who represented the Krakow region on the TKK, appeared on television 23 August condemning the clandestine organization. But many people cast doubt on the authenticity of his surrender). It was necesary to consider several factors. On the one hand the great rallies and events of the pope's visit were not long over and their memory had not faded. In addition, the 22 July amnesty had just released a large number of men and women, and that had an influence on the general astmosphere. In addition, there was an extremely important factor: Given the legal measures which accompanied the lifting of martial law, the latter did not really change society's situation. Society is aware of that and is tending to organize with a view to long-term action. This implies that it abandon the present demonstrations in favor of long-term work.

LIBERATION: How does the TKK view the present level of mobilization?

Zbigniew Bujak: I have just answered that question. Let us add that the situation varies considerably from one region to another. Hence the TKK members themselves (Each clandestine leadership member represents a region of Poland) judge the state of social mobilization differently. This produces differences in practical action. After the Rakowski show (On 26 August the deputy prime minister called a meeting with the shipyard workers during which he was booed and hissed for 3 hours) at the shipyards, we must expect a marked radicalization in Gdansk and the coastal region; we must also presume that Nowa Huta remains ready for tough action. On the Warsaw region, where I am, things look very different. Mobilization for short-term actions is low, but strong pressure can be felt for a long-term struggle. That being so, the situation may change from one day to the next, if only because of the political aggressiveness facing society and the constant erosion of civil liberties. For instance, the government is preparing to limit defense rights in political trials. Some lawyers would even be removed from the bar. In addition to that, there is the increasingly precarious situation of the population -- 30 percent of Polish families are vegetating at a level below the social minimum and their situation can only grow worse -- and there is also the question of our supplies. You will understand that the situation cannot change radically overnight. We are taking account of that and are preparing for it.

LIBERATION: Do you plan to come out of hiding one day? On what conditions would you do so?

Zbigniew Bujak: On this point Solidarity's clandestine members are virtually unanimous. We could envisage returning to legality on two conditions: the release of all political prisioners, and guaranteed trade union pluralism.

LIBERATION: What do you think of Hardek's surrender? Did it deal a severe blow to the clandestine movement?

Zbigniew Bujak: Before we talk of surrender, let us recall that Hardek did not give himself up but was captured. We are sure of that. As for his later behavior and his television speech ("The country needs calm and normalization," Hardek stated.), I wholeheartedly disapprove of them. Of the five TKK members who have been captured so far (Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Piotr Bednarz, and Jozef Pinior, all three from Wroclaw; Janusz Palubicki from Poznan; and Stanislaw Handzlik from Krakow), he is the only one to have behaved in that way, and that was very harshly judged both by me and by many Solidarity militants and members, especially by the clandestine ones. There is no doubt that his television appearance weakened Solidarity and had an impact on the clandestine members' psychological state.

LIBERATION: Is there a division of roles between the TKK and Lech Walesa?

Zbigniew Bujak: The division stems from the fact that the clandestine organization is acting in totally different conditions from those of Lech. Our possibilities are not the same. Consequently we are taking complementary actions. Walesa is still the trade union's elected chairman and represents it openly as far as is possible. The TKK, however, deals with the trade union's organization and everyday activities.

LIBERATION: You supported the call for a slow-down launched in mid-August by the Solidarity clandestine commission in the shipyards. Did you nonetheless consider the strike to be premature?

Zbigniew Bujak: That call was indeed premature. I supported it because I wanted to check our ability to organize this type of action and the difficulties we would encounter. Despite its small scale, the strike was instructive: In some enterprises, production fell by between 30 and 40 percent. I was also astonished to learn that the strike had been followed in some armaments factories, with a drop in production of between 10 and 15 percent, which is significant if you take account of the stringent discipline in those factories.

LIBERATION: How do you judge the failure of the general strike in November 1982? Did the TKK misjudge the situation at that time?

Zbigniew Bujak: I do not think so. We knew perfectly well that the strike might fail or be crushed. We were counting on the price the government would pay. I personally think that it paid a high price: I am convinced that it was the strike call that prompted it to release Walesa (the decision to release him was taken on 8 November, if I am not mistaken) and to finally agree to the pope's visiting Poland. If I am correct, I find it difficult to regard that strike as a failure and its proclamation as an error of judgement.

LIBERATION: How many clandestine members is it estimated that Solidarity has?

Zbigniew Bujak: At the national and regional levels, in other words at leadership level, several hundred (All the figures which Bujak gives include, in addition to fully clandestine members, "semiclandestine" members who lead a double life, legal and clandestine, and members who take part in illegal activities, directly or indirectly). Their immediate collaborators number several thousand. And in the enterprises there are several tens of thousands. In all, the number of trade union members and collaborators totals 1 million or 1.2 million. I will not be more specific, especially as regards the trade union leadership, in order not to supply the police with valuable inforamtion. As for the humber of grassroots members, it is only possible to supply an approximate figure.

LIBERATION: Are the different forms of clandestine activity -- the press, clandestine trade union commissions in the enterprises, clandestine education, and so forth -- developing or stagnating?

Zbigniew Bujak: I can only repeat what I said before. People are moving toward long-term activities. The profusion of clandestine publications, the scope of free information and teaching, the clandestine commissions (in workplaces) show clearly that the people feel that victory is not imminent. Nonetheless, the future may hold a radical change. It is necessary to prepare for it. It might happen in 1 or 2 years, and society must then be able to put forward a coherent program.

LIBERATION: How do you view the clandestine movement's future?

Zbigniew Bujak: As I have just said, the clandestine movement's activities are no longer limited to resistance and to a head-on struggle with the dictatorship, as was the case immediately after the proclamation of martial law. The government is already having to take account of social demands defended by the clandestine movement. One of the reasons why it fears going even further in the social sphere is because it knows the clandestine trade union's position. Of course, on this subject the trade union's role must be extended. That requires time. In other spheres, cultural spheres for instance, the really important things are out of the minister's control. I do not think he can succeed in stifling cultural life and autonomous artistic activities. Independent teaching is growing, especially the teaching of history and the social sciences. We are extending the program of specialist training. In future, the clandestine movement will draw up and implement social programs independent of the government. Their existence will have crucial importance in the next crisis. That is bound to come soon in this system.

LIBERATION: What is your position in the face of a government that does not want to make any concessions?

Zbigniew Bujak: It is true that the government is obstinate. But we are not going to bend either. Each is adhering to its positions. Who will hold out longest? I think that society's endurance far outweighs the government's chances. What is serious is that this implies a price to be paid in the functioning of the state and of society. The result may be very disagreeable for the government, whose policy is aggressive, base, and vulgar. It may lead to a much more devastating explosion than that in 1970. Thus, it is particularly important for the clandestine movement to be capable of proposing a vast program and of implementing it, in other words, finding it a social base, of pursuing a determined and coherent policy, but a policy of peace. I say peace and not weakness.

LIBERATION: Can the deadlock be broken?

Zbigniew Bujak: If the deadlock is broken, it will only be the result of international policy, of East-West relations. Only such a context could open up prospects for Poland. On this point it should be stated that detente is more favorable than tension -- a detente which does not disregard human rights, of course.

LIBERATION: Do you think as some churchmen or some Western governments do, that General Jaruzelski is the lesser of Poland's evils? Would a harder man be worse?

Zbigniew Bujak: Since the limits of the evils are not known, the notion of a lesser evil has no meaning. Any evil can be less than another or greater. But let us be practical. The reign of all the "liberals" in our postwar period inevitably led to a brutal policy which trampled on human rights and led to a bloodbath.

That was how Gomulka's reign ended, expiring in two phases, 1968 and 1970. That was how Gierek ended his career after setting up the Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia and inventing the "healthy walks" (During these "healthy walks" the arrested people, after being first taken to an isolated place or even the courtyard of the police station, had to walk between two lines of policemen who showered blows on them) during the 1976 riots. This is how Jaruzelski and Rakowski (deputy prime minister), our latest "liberals," rule. Could a hardliner push things further? If it is possible to tighten the screws at the social and political levels, any team, even the most liberal, can do so.

LIBERATION: What do you think of the economic sanctions?

Zbigniew Bujak: They are still one of the few effective means of exerting pressure that the democratic countries have. They must use them. I have no hesitation in saying that it is their moral duty. If pursued with perseverance, the policy of sanctions is the only one which can moderate the repressive attitude of totalitarian regimes, and consequently normalize all relations in the world. In Poland's case, the sanctions have had an unexpected consequence: a reduction in the contributions that Moscow imposes in Poland. It is an irony of history that this reduction then made it possible to release all kinds of goods onto the domestic market and thus to improve supplies.

LIBERATION: Do you regard the demonstration on 31 August as a victory?

Zbigniew Bujak: We were not expecting any practical victory. The demonstrations have a symbolic value. Nonetheless, the number of people who took part in the different actions launched that day was the highest since 13 December 1981. A large number of small towns that had been asleep until then joined the action. That is important.

LIBERATION: Does the TKK have a long-term program?

Zbigniew Bujak: The TKK has a very clear view of what it would like to obtain in various spheres of social life. It is busy defining a number of principles and methods of action which, without leading to collaboration, would make it possible to profit from all opportunities and all the means of attaining those ends. The aim is to increase the autonomous structures, to launch new social and economic actions, to find men capable of implementing them and to introduce them into existing organizations....

LIBERATION: Are you not afraid that, in time, people will tire of following your calls and of taking to the streets when they gain so little from it?

Zbigniew Bujak: If our program and our action were limited to that, the population would grow tired. But our program and our objectives are entirely different, as I have just said. This does not prevent symbolic demonstrations being held once or twice a year on major anniversaries.

LIBERATION: Do you not think that the government may attain its ends in time?

Zbigniew Bujak: That can happen only if we are abandoned, if the Western democracies satisfy the regime's needs and cooperate with it, thus enabling it to defeat us. Nonetheless, we hope that the democratic governments will not forget the urgent need to defend human rights.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU111931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, on Tuesday, October 11.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed and approved a report on the application of a normative act in force whereby units rendering services to the population with small-scale activities are given in trust to natural persons for management and administration, on the basis of a contract. In connection with this, the Executive Political Committee set measures which ensure the increase of the number of small units given in trust to natural persons, a good unfolding of the activity of these units and a rise in their efficiency.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved a report on the prolongation of leases and the regulation of the obligations of tenants for the upkeeping and mending of dwellings. The prolongation de jure, until January 1, 1988 of the leases of dwellings from the state stock was established.

Examining in its meeting of October 11 an account on the recently concluded Madrid meeting of the representatives of the CSCE participating states, the Executive Political Committee endorsed the activity of the Romanian delegation to the meeting. The press release mentions that the Romanian delegation, "acting on the basis of the recommendations and orientations established by the party's general secretary, president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, made an active contribution to the meeting's proceedings and advanced proposals that were reflected in the endorsed document".

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the decisive role played by President Nicolae Ceausescu's interventions for the observance of the consensus of the democratic norms of the all-European conference and for an agreement acceptable by all states participant in negotiations.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the results of the Madrid meeting are a fresh telling confirmation of the fact that even in the extremely complex and difficult conditions of the current international situation, there is no problem, no matter how complicated, impossible to solve by negotiations when one gives proof of political reason, constructive spirit and cooperativeness, when one starts from the major interests of the peoples, of the whole world's peace and security.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the agreement reached in Madrid on the convening early in 1984 in Stockholm of the conference on confidence and security measures and on disarmament in Europe is an important step ahead and a fresh expression of the participating states' will to rally their efforts and work towards detente, toward lessening the risk of military confrontation and toward accomplishing disarmament in the continent. Very important are the measures endorsed at the meeting for ensuring the follow up of the Helsinki process, through the organization of further meetings in 1983-1986, which will favour the further development of the collaboration among the states signatory to the Final Act in view of consolidating peace and security in the continent.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated Romania's determination to actively participate in the preparation and holding of the conference on confidence and disarmament in the continent as well as in the other documents covenanted under the final document of the Madrid meeting.

In this spirit, Romania will intensify her efforts, will take fresh actions and initiatives and will closely collaborate with the other European states for concrete understandings to be reached regarding the halting of the emplacement of the new medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for the building of a nuclear-free, united Europe of peace and collaboration.

In the October 11 meeting of the Executive Political Committee Nicolae Ceausescu accounted of the visit of friendship paid to Romania over October 6-8, 1983 by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov which, furthering the traditional and fruitful summit dialogue, account, by their results, for an important contribution to the amplification and strengthening of the good Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

The Executive Political Committee stressed with satisfaction the fact that the two party and state leaders reiterated the mutual wish to develop still more the fruitful collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, to expand and deepen the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria politically, economically, technologically, scientifically, culturally and in other spheres of activity. Emphasis was placed in that respect on the importance of the understandings reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov regarding the intensification of the cooperation and specialization in production, especially in machine-building, power engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry and agriculture, the diversification and steady increase upon lasting foundations of the goods exchanges. It was pointed out that the steady promotion of the close traditional relations between the two parties and countries was beneficial to the friendly neighbour Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, to the building of the new system in Romania and Bulgaria, to the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on major issues of the international life.

Stress was laid on the importance of the two party and state leaders' considerations according to which, under the current international circumstances, mankind has no other more pressing task than the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and the prevention of a nuclear war.

Emphasis was placed on the Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue which brought to the fore the two countries' resolve to unswervingly work, alongside the other socialist countries, all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee assessed the common point of view expressed during the talks that efforts ought to be made for an agreement to be reached as soon as possible at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA on the nonemplacement of other medium-range missiles in Europe and the reduction of the ones in place, by observing the principles of equal security, with a view to achieving a balance of armings at ever lower levels, till the total elimination of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical ones, from our continent.

It was also stressed that the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov pointed to the importance both sides attach to the further development of bilateral and multilateral relations between Balkan states, to the consolidation of the climate of confidence and understanding, the ensurance of peace and security in the Balkans.

Romania and Bulgaria are for and back the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and reassert their resolve to actively collaborate for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free region.

Fully approving the understandings reached during the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their accomplishment, for the further amplification and deepening of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

During the Tuesday meeting of the Executive Political Committee Nicolae Ceausescu informed of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over September 6-11, 1983 by Quett K. J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, president of the Botswana Democratic Party.

The Executive Political Committee approved fully the results of the Romania-Botswana summit dialogue, considering them to open wide prospects of development to the relations between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly the decisions made during the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Quett K. J. Masire as concerns the development and intensification of cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields, the widening of contacts and exchanges of information between the parties and governments of the two countries, between the social, mass and public organizations, being convinced that they would contribute to better knowledge and rapproachement between our countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee manifest their full approval of the conclusions reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K. J. Masire on a series of problems of the international life, and of the two states' resolve to intensify their collaboration in the world arena in order to make a greater contribution to solving the great problems confronting mankind.

In the context the sides pointed out the importance of the resolve of Romania and Botswana to work firmly for preventing the international situation from worsening any further, for resumption of the policy of detente, as also for disarmament and peace.

The Executive Political Committee also laid stress on the importance attached by the two sides to the struggle waged by the peoples in the African Continent for total eradication of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and for consolidation of the national independence, to Namibia's immediate provided access to independence, to ensuring the Namibian people the right to choose freely the path of their future development according to their interests and legitimate aspirations, as well as to the eradication of the apartheid and racial discrimination policy promoted by the Pretoria regime, and to providing the right to freedom, economic and social progress to the majority population in South Africa.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted with satisfaction the reasserted wish of Romania and Botswana to strengthen their solidarity and collaboration with the developing countries in order to work in full unity for eradicating underdevelopment and implementing a new international economic and political order based on equity and equality, apt to provide a more rapid progress to all states, to the lagging ones in the first place.

Approving the documents and understandings agreed upon, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their implementation.

CEAUSESCU VISITS OLT COUNTY FARM UNITS

AU120956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1983 -- In the morning of October 12 President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to large farming units in Olt County.

The visit began at the single state and cooperative agroindustrial council of Ianca where the Romanian head of state analysed together with representatives of the local party and state bodies, with expert, the results scored by the country's agriculture this year.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to farming units continues.

BOBU RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU081754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/10/1983 - Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on October 8 with the delegation of the Revolutionary Party (Chama Cha Mapinduzi) of Tanzania, made up of Seif Shariff Hamad, member of the National Executive Committee, secretary of the CCM, Nicodemus Banduka, member of the National Executive Committee of the CC of the CCM, and J. Chiligatin, deputy head of section at the CC of the CCM.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and Julius Nyerere chairman of the Revolutionary Party (CCM), president of the United Republic of Tanzania. During the talk a survey was made of the stage in the implementation of the decisions made by the two party and state leaders, and the wish was expressed to strengthen and develop the links of friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, for their benefit, in the interests of peace and understanding worldwide. Information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the ROP and the CCM as well as on major international issues.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101828 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 83 p 5

[Message sent by RCP Secretary General and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to SED Secretary General and President of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph on the 34th anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council;

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Esteemed Comrades: On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR, on behlaf of the RCP Centaral Committee, the STate Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Romanian people we want to convey warm, freindly greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

Since that memorable event, the GDR working people, led by the SED, have accomplished changes in all political and socioeconomic areas. All our people follow with interest and rejoice in the achievements attained in building the developed socialist society in our country. We highly value the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between our parties and countries, and we want to express our conviction that by acting jointly in the spirit of decisions and agreements concluded at a high level, the cooperation between the RCP and the SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR will further develop and diversify in all areas, in the interests and for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism. We also attach special importance to our bilateral cooperation in the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for a policy of respect for national independence, and for detente, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. We want to take this opportunity to convey to you and to all the GDR people best wishes for new successes in building the developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

To you, estemmed comrades, we wish good health and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101833 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 83 p 4

[Greetings message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the Workers Party of Korea]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]

On behalf of the Romanian communists and people and on my own behalf I want to convey to you, to the Korean communists, and friendly people cordial, comradely greetings and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the WPK. As a moment of great significance for the development of the Korean revolution, the establishment of the workers class' revolutionary party raised the level of the Korean people's struggle for social and national liberation, for a new, free, and independent life. The WPK led by you successfully organized and led the struggle of the masses to accomplish the democratic, anti-imperialist, and anti-feudal revolution, to build a new social system, and to safeguard revolutionary achievements, thus changing the country into a blossoming socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture, in full process of development, and with a rich culture. The Romanian communists and working people follow with great interest the Korean people's creative activities and sincerely rejoice in their achievements in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, and resolutely support their just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland. Reasserting our confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop and strengthen, in keeping with agreements concluded at our meetings, I want to wish you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, and the Korean communists and fraternal people, new and great successes in the socialist construction and in your struggle to attain your vital aspiration for national unity and for building a united, free, and prosperous Korea.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

ANDROPOV VISIT TO SOFIA PREVIEWED IN SFRY

AU121645 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 8 Oct 83 p 10

[Permanent correspondent Filip Simonovski report from Moscow]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- At the end of this month Yuriy Andropov will leave on a visit to Bulgaria. This will be the first trip of the new Kremlin leader outside the Soviet Union, if the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries, which was held last winter in Prague, is excluded.

Although nothing has been officially announced about this trip, it is known that Andropov will arrive in Sofia on 25 October and will stay there at least 3-4 days. As regards other details, for example, the composition of the Soviet delegation, nothing has been said so far. However, it can be assumed with certainty that there will be new personalities in the delegation at least as far as certain Politburo members are concerned.

Certain well-known personalities will also be missing among the hosts. One who will be missing, for instance, will be Aleksandur Lilov, who until recently was the first man in the BCP as far as the ideological sector is concerned and who was considered the second in command in the Bulgarian leadership. He was also considered the greatest supporter of the anti-Macedonian concept in Bulgarian politics, and his speeches, particularly those delivered in the Blagoevgrad District (Pirin Macedonia), were some of the most bitter directed at Macedonia and Yugoslavia.

In September Lilov was decorated with the highest Bulgarian order, and 2 weeks later he submitted his resignation from his post with the explanation that "he left to take up a new post." He also did not lead the Bulgarian delegation at a consultative conference of ideological secretaries of the socialist community held in Moscow last month. The Bulgarian team was headed by Balev, who is now being considered his successor.

In a certain sense, Stanko Todorov will also be absent. At one time he welcomed Brezhnev while holding the post of premier, a post he has lost in the meantime. However, he will certainly attend the talks with Andropov because he has remained in the BCP Politburo. Just like Lilov, Todorov is also known for his nationalist speeches during the time he was holding the post of premier.

Detailed Talks

Soviet-Bulgarian relations are characterized by close mutual ties. This statement does not apply solely in the ideological or political sector -- in this respect Sofia has the closest contacts with Moscow and is considered the most loyal interpreter of the Soviet positions of all the countries of the community. This also applies in the field of economic relations.

This means that Andropov is leaving on a visit to a country with which the Soviet Union has no problems at all and, perhaps, one should seek the reason why Bulgaria has been chosen as the first of the socialist community countries [to host the visit]. True, since Andropov has assumed leadership in the Kremlin he met with Tudor Zhivkov three times. First, at the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, then at the meeting in Prague, and finally, at the conference of the seven Eastern leaders held in Moscow 3 months ago. All these meetings, however, were of a "blitz" character. For this reason the coming summit talks will be allocated much time and will be exhaustive.

Expectations

What can be expected from the coming Soviet-Bulgarian dialogue at the highest level? First of all, economic topics which will probably be given an important place in view of the very close cooperation in this field, not only within the framework of CEMA, but also of bilateral relations. The trade exchange between the two countries reached some $10 billion last year, and Bulgaria assumes a top position on the Soviet list. In this sense, relations with CEMA will certainly not be bypassed in view of Moscow's great insistence on a close grouping within the framework of the East European community and in light of certain differences, or quite identical ideas, which can be heard from certain members of the community. In this respect Bulgaria will be a good interlocutor, and for this reason it is also the greatest advocate for the closest possible grouping around Moscow. Nonetheless certain differences may arise, particularly as regards the way in which the prices of oil and natural gas, which Bulgaria mainly imports from the Soviet Union, will be formed. As regards payments, Moscow's view that in the future the expensive energy "can no longer be exchanged only for tomatoes" may also refer to Sofia. However, Bulgaria is an important producer and exporter of food, food that is in short supply on the Soviet market, and is also an exporter of industrial goods which are of interest to the USSR. For this reason it is believed that it will be easy to find a common language.

However, two other main questions remain. Moscow insists on increasingly closer ties with the center of the community, which Sofia fully supports. This was also seen at the latest conference of the ideological secretaries held here, at which the Bulgarian delegation was the strongest supporter of Soviet positions.

Differences could appear in another field: There is a possibility that the Soviet Union, in case the Geneva dialogue fails, will want to station some of its SS-20 missiles in Bulgaria in order to cover the American bases in Sicily and Greece, as well as the NATO forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A Delicate Subject

The problem of proclaiming a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is implied in the earlier proposal by Sofia, which was recently renewed with fresh initiative by Greek Premier Papandreou. Moscow in principle supports and agrees with this idea, but the circumstances and the development of the situation may make it reexamine its position. The recent visit to Sofia by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces, certainly was not made without a reason. Bulgaria will endeavor to postpone its own nuclearization, but because of the fact that at the summit meeting of the seven Eastern powers it accepted the conclusions adopted in this sense, and even more because of the increasingly "cold" duel in which the two superpowers and the two blocs are involved, it will be more difficult to postpone.

There remain, in conclusion, the relations in the Balkans and above all the well-known policy which the Bulgarian leadership conducts toward Yugoslavia. It is difficult to say whether there are any disharmonies in this respect. The fact that the Bulgarian pavilion at the Moscow book fair was closed by the hosts because of the books exhibited by Cominformist Venko Markovski, may, but need not, have any significance. On the other hand, the Bulgarian press' reporting the anti-Yugoslav commentary by the Albanian news agency, written in connection with the recent maneuvers in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, without any contribution of their own, is a clear signal in the opposite sense. Bulgaria has been conducting its policy toward Yugoslavia for decades on the basis of the well-known theses about the Bulgarian nature of Macedonia, and it cannot change overnight, nor can one expect such a change.

Knowing that the Sofia foreign political course is built solely on supporting Moscow, it may be supposed that the Soviet guests, considering USSR interests in this region, will not ask questions that could be interpreted as a sort of pressure on the Bulgarian leadership for a changed attitude in this field. The only thing that can be expected is that "the boat won't be rocked" as long as the present anti-Soviet hysteria and the missile crisis in the West lasts.

Further on Andropov Visit

AU111447 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Oct 83 p 3

[Danilo Slivnik report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Oct -- "A little bit today, a little bit tomorrow" is the rule adhered to by the Soviet press these days when many uhpleasant reports are coming in from the world. Moscow has not announced at all what Ronald Reagan said on Wednesday about present Soviet-American relations, although for days commentators have been attacking his latest proposal to reduce strategic arms. Likewise, they kept completely silent about the "unpleasant thing" emanating from Stockholm on the same day, the fact that Lech Walesa received this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

The Soviet press also does not say anything about a visit by Yuriy Andropov to Bulgaria shortly, although talk has been exclusive about this for some time. The interest in the trip by the Soviet party and state leader is great, for this is his first trip abroad after rising to the highest state office. He is supposed to depart for the Bulgarian capital in the second half of the month, shortly after the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries meet in Sofia. The meeting of the foreign ministers has been announced, but as usual in such cases, it has been immediately overshadowed by what has not been announced.

It has been learned that Moscow has been carefully and for a long time selecting the first venue for Andropov's foreign visit and it decided that one of the East European socialist countries was most suitable at this moment. Bulgaria was finally chosen because it is the country with which the Soviet Union has had the most stable relations all the time. Quite a few people, however, simply say that the Kremlin in fact did not have much the choice in planning the itinerary because of the aggravated international situation and Soviet political defensive.

POSSIBLE USSR 'TIGHTENING OF BELT' FORESEEN

AU122015 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by D. Pesic, permanent correspondent]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 Oct -- Hypotheses can be heard among well-informed foreign observers in Moscow that the difficulties that cause the aggravation of international relations and a probable need to allocate additional funds for armament may push to the background the leadership's desire for certain internal improvements and corrections of the system through increasing the workers' interest in better quality output in the economy and in improving the standard of living by ensuring more regular supplies of food and a wider selection of better quality consumer goods. It is well-known that foreign political crises are not the most favorable climate for internal discussions and every "improvement" (as they call it here), no matter how careful it is to leave the system intact, always has opponents who show reserve and would rather have nothing changed.

In any case, concern about the aggravation of the overall international climate and the further development of events has been increasing from day to day. Opinions are heard in Moscow that Reagan is trying to realize the "idea about a certain encirclement of the Soviet Union," activating in this "game" militarism in Japan and increasing tension in Europe "by spreading rumors about the so-called Soviet threat which should justify to the public the deployment of Pershing missiles."

PRAVDA has recently said that the incident with the South Korean plane meant "the beginning of a real psychological war waged by the Reagan administration with a view toward concealing its own military preparations." The public here has been precisely and thoroughly informed about every American decision to increase funds for arms. "The Reagan administration plans to spend $450 billion for arms in the next 6 years," the leading Soviet daily informs its readers. Indirectly, these reports may mean preparing their own public for additional efforts and a possible tightening of the belt in the coming years in order to counter the West in maintaining the level of military readiness and equipment.

In the context of the latest thoughts, informed foreign observers look to the statement issued during the regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 23 September that discussed, among other things, the session of the secretaries of "central committees of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties" held in Moscow. In the text carried in the papers, the Politburo points out in conclusion that "unity and unanimity of the fraternal countries of socialism, their coordinated, constructive, peaceful policy represents an important factor for stability in international relations in the current situation."

Some foreign observers and diplomats see this as an indication of mere energetic demands in the future for realizing the monolithic nature of communist and workers' movement, which could lead to a revival of the idea on convoking new communist parties' conferences on the coordination of policy on regional and broader levels. Nothing has been said officially about this. In any case, it is well-known that this kind of gathering is not very much liked by many parties, but well-informed foreign journalists do not exclude the possibility of such a move being made in seeking a countermeasure for "more and more intensive gatherings in the West."

KOSOVO LEADERS DISCUSS NATIONALISM, ECONOMY

AU071550 [Editorial report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 10-11 September on page 3, and on 12-15 September, daily on page 5, carries a report on a roundtable discussion of Kosovo leaders on "how the LCY platform on Kosovo is being implemented." The roundtable discussion was organized by BORBA in Pristina on an unspecified date and lasted "a full 8 hours without a minute's break." The BORBA team of seven journalists was led by Zdravko Colic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA. Those taking part in the discussion were Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo; Ilija Djukoc, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council; Bedzet Zeciri, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Council; Muhamet Krasnici, president of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation; Azem Vlasi, Rahman Deda, and Sveto Dolasevic, members of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo; Azem Azxemi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Uros Seslija, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Chamber of Economy; Muharem Ismailji, director general of the Shock Absorbers Plant; Muhamet Bicaj, member of the Presidium of the Action Conference of the LC at the university; and Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo.

The discussion is reported in direct speech, and unrelated statements by officials are interspersed with loose answers to some questions. Among others, Ilija Djukic is reported to have stated that "we now have a considerable number of cadres who enjoy the undivided trust of all the nationalities in Kosovo." He discussed the activities of the irredentists as seen by different people: "Some people say: These hostile activities are not really so significant that they should be stressed much; we should not emphasize it; we should not deal too much with what the enemies do now; their activities are petty; and so forth. Others again believe -- some are from the ranks of the Serb and Montenegrin activists -- that the enemy acts just as in the past, only in a different form. Although these nuances are not very essential -- the most important thing is to see whether we can suppress hostile activites even more rapidly -- I think that we must be collectively more united as regards the assessments." Djukic believes that current enemy activities can no longer compare with earlier ones.

Imer Pulja raised the question of Serb and Montenegrin experts who can easily find jobs outside the province. "It is incomprehensible, above all, that an expert, a communist, abandons the front of the struggle here even though it can only be successful if all join in the actions against Albanian nationalism and any other nationalism."

Bedzet Zeciri took up the point: "To tell the truth, I do not like it that we even have political cadres in the province -- Albanians, too, not only Serbs and Montenegrins -- whose electoral, delegate base is here, but their families also live in Belgrade and they give no thought to moving. I think that in this respect we are showing a lot of inconsistency and indulgence. I raised this question in the Executive Council Commission for Allocation of Housing, but the only answer was: Keep quiet, we have to provide accommodation for him here; we asked him to take up this office and he barely consented. I look at this somewhat differently. I would not beg him to come -- regardless of his nationality -- for in this society it is a privilege to have two apartments; it means our inconsistency in the struggle for a full equality in the national, economic, and any other sense...," Zeciri is reported to have said.

Regarding the dispute about national flags, Iligaz Kurtesi said: "We believe that public polemics have inflicted great harm on us, regardless of how they started. I think that we were really slow in reaching agreement. Finally we agreed that we will reach a constructive solution in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and that when we reach it we will inform the public."

Azem Vlasi said: "Above all I think that a part of the Yugoslav public -- when I say this I also include part of the organized political structures and cadres -- do not know sufficiently the real state of affairs at this moment in Kosovo. Many do not yet realize sufficiently how the process of stabilization ran in these 2 and 1/2 years, and how intensive the actions were here." Many visitors remarked that the situation was better than expected. Muhamet Krasnici observed that the press does not remember to report nice things about Kosovo.

Azem Vlasi continued that one can see differences in the assessment of the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo. "Here among us the dominant assessment is chiefly the Albanian nationalism and irredentism are basically a class and ideological adversary and enemy of this system and of this Yugoslav community." Some people outside Kosovo believe, however, that the main aim is to chase Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Imer Pulja added: "The communists of Kosovo, above all the communists of Albanian nationality, are under terrific pressure from Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and also from the Albanian nationalism of the leadership of Albania. It is not easy nor simple to be a communist in Kosovo under such pressures."

Ilija Djukic admitted that Serbian nationalism exists. "It is manifested through sowing mistrust. It is manifested through the stories that the policy of brotherhood and unity is a lost cause in Kosovo, that it only vegetates here and there is some proclamations, and that reality -- earlier and present concrete reality -- shows that the policy of brotherhood and unity cannot be maintained. It is manifested in the insistence that only force can preserve Serbian individuality, Kosovo, and Yugoslavia.

"This does not involve only young communists. We have communists from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, who were in the war, who are very persistent in advocating a policy of force, and who think that one should introduce a state of emergency here, and then we will see who will come out on top," Djukic said.

Svetislav Dolasevic stated that the participation of educational workers in counter-revolutionary activities was very prominent: "Their share in the overall number criminally prosecuted in the province was 12 percent, meaning educational workers at all levels."

Discussing Kosovo economic problems, Pulja complained about the "wrongly conducted economic policy" in the past which resulted in numerous problems "especially in the social field." Djukic remarked that the Federal Fund for Underdeveloped Regions has for years provided two-thirds of Kosovo investment funds, "and this fact gave rise to and nourished centralism and bureaucratism, a ruthless bureaucratism."

Imer Pulja argued that Kosovo must be ensured a higher rate of growth even when the rest of the country has a moderate one. The problems are in the fall in real personal incomes, the great debt burden, and unemployment. Djukic explained that the productivity of labor in Kosovo last year was 40 percent below the Yugoslav average, and personal incomes were 15 percent below average. Ilijaz Kurtesi stated that the plan performance in the first 6 months of the year was not satisfactory because production is only up 1 percent, but it was positive that more funds were allocated to investment.

Muarem Ismailji spoke about production success at his shock absorber plant, which fulfilled the plan tasks in the first 6 months and increased the physical volume of production 25 percent and financial volume 94 percent, due to one-half of production being via cooperation with Peugeot.

Discussing the utilization of the federal fund for underdeveloped regions, Uros Seslija said that firm criteria have been established for the investment of these funds, which are never used as working capital or to cover losses. Ilija Djukic said that joint investments through the pooling of resources are the best way to profitable production, but very thorough preparations are necessary, and these have been lacking. Imer Pulja said that Kosovo has additional difficulties because of foreign exchange shortages, and will have to be allowed to borrow $80 or $100 million to import equipment for joint investment projects that would otherwise be delayed.

Speaking about the Pristina soccer stadium cheer, "E-ho," Muhamet Krasnici said: "To assert that this is chanting in honor of Enver Hoxha is to negate the results which we have achieved, as well as to negate the significance of the fact that some 30,000 to 40,000 spectators peacefully assemble, receive the guest teams in a sporting spirit, support their team, and peacefully disperse. Similar sports cheers may also be heard at other grounds in our country."

Sveto Dolasevic said that as active as the irredentists may be in Kosovo, "they display a minimum desire to experience in person the 'blessings' of life in Hoxha's Albania. Since the counterrevolutionary evetns in 1981, just over 250 persons escaped to Albania from Kosovo, but 202 of them have already returned. Of course, each of them was briefed by the Sigurimi [Albanian Security Service] immediately upon arrival. Many of them told us that when they first returned.

A small number of them distinguished themselves after their return with their hostile activities, carrying out specific tasks they obtained there. The State Security Service has exact records on all of them, watches over their behavior, and will certainly not abandon them to chance.

"Some of these returnees appeared on television. They are people who now live in our country, and some of them even have families on the other side, but they nevertheless decided to speak out openly the unpleasant truth about everything that they saw and experienced there. In fact, we talk and write little about 'that thing over there,' but rather just respond to what is said there about us. We must change this method somewhat."

Imer Pulja stated that the Silovo slaughterhouse case has been resolved. The construction of a slaughterhouse on village land was taken by the predominantly Serbian villagers as pressure to force them to emigrate. Experts finally concluded that the slaughterhouse cannot be built on public land alone, and a different site was found in Gnjilane Commune.

Azem Vlasi explained where ethnic Albanian peasants get the money to buy land from Serbs. There are, firstly, people working abroad, and secondly, people especially from the Prizren region working as pastry chefs all over Yugoslavia, who all save hard to invest in land. But the impression is sometimes created in the public, when these things are reported, that in practice somebody stands behind it all with large sums of money and instigates the chasing out of Serbs and Montenegrins through private land purchases."

Becir Hoti reported that 23 journalists were expelled from the LC by March this year. Five from RILINDJA, five from Radio Pristina, and 13 from Pristina Television. In addition, nine LC members were reprimanded and 16 criticized.

HODZA CALLS FOR INTRANATIONAL UNITY 7 OCT

AU072200 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] In the past 2 and 1/2 years the Kosovo Communists have passed a great maturity test in the struggle against Albanian irredentism, which -- as I predicted immediately after the counterrevolutionary attacks in 1982 -- has now retreated into a hole like a mouse. It is from this hole that it is making periodic sorties with its slogans and pamphlets, the reactionary essence of which has been grasped by the huge majority of the Kosovo Albanian population, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, has said in an address to the Urosevac political aktiv. Fadilj Hodza spoke at length about the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and advocated a more concrete struggle against this process in all communities. He pointed out that it is necessary to promote among the Serbs and Montenegrins an awareness of the need for them to remain in Kosovo and to continue to build for their future in the province together with the Albanians and other peoples and nationalities. The Serbian and Montenegrin Communists must play the most important role in this connection in the same way as the Albanian Communists must struggle against all forms of pressure against their fellow Serbian and Montenegrin citizens. What constitutes a particulary difficult circumstance in this connection is the fact that it is the cadres of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, whom Kosovo needs badly, who are leaving.

Speaking in the Milan Zecar Agricultural-Industrial Combine, Fadilj Hodza discussed the activities of Communists in stabilizing the political and security situation. He expressed his pleasure on hearing that intranational relations in the combine are stable and good. We must consistently struggle for such intranational relations in all communities.

In every individual collective, especially among the youth, we must continue to unmask the reactionary stories emanating from Tirana, the stories spread by Enver Hoxha and his clique claiming that the Albanian nationality in Kosovo is in danger, that it has no rights, and that there are many camps throughout Yugoslavia filled with political prisoners. Our working people and citizens know well that all this is a lie.

Fadilj Hodza devoted a large part of his talks with workers of the Milan Zecar Combine to the situation in that collective and the economic trends in the country, and discussed certain difficulties and contradictions in the Kosovo economy.

During the day, accompanied by Sinan Hasiti and Nedja Borkovic, Fadilj Hodza attended the artillery day celebration in the Milan Zecar military barracks. Tonight he is in Stinj where is is holding talks with the sociopolitical representatives of that community.

GENERAL TRBOVIC DISCUSSES ARTILLERY MODERNIZATION

LD061804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 6 Oct 83

["On the Occasion of 7 October -- Artillery Day of the Yugoslav People's Army: The Future of Artillery Also Lies in the Introduction of Missiles" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- "New ammunition, greater range, and higher precision are the basic demands of modern armies' artillery. Thanks to our artillerymen's many years of experience and the development of science and production in the country, we may state with certainty that these aims have been achieved in the artillery of the Yugoslav People's Army, but that research in this field continues," Lieutenant Colonel General Ilija Trbovic told us at the beginning of the interview.

"The development of artillery weapons in our research institutes and in the work organizations of the armaments and military equipment industry is determined by our concept of defense. Along with the development of the conventional artillery weapons over the past 42 years our factories have produced prototypes of the mortar thrower, anti-armor missile launchers with various types of missiles, and recoilless and similar types of artillery weapons used by territorial defense units and units whose arms also include a variety of artillery weapons."

"New weapons and combat means of our artillery were shown during the recent "Jedinstvo-83" exercises. The vehicle BOV-1 is one of the new weapons produced in our factories, and there were also new types of drawn vehicles, the multibarrelled missile launcher Oganj, and new types of guns. In the postwar period the artillery entered a new stage of development where it has been given not only new aims and tasks, but also new, modernized, and powerful weapons. There is increasing application of electronics, missiles, and laser technology. Computers are used to calculate elevations, and targets are identified with radar and by observation from helicopters. All these novelties in the artillerymen's method of work call for a high degree of training of cadres. In this field too, Gen Trbovic said, the Yugoslav People's Army has achieved significant results.

Training takes place in artillery unity, the same as throughout the Yugoslav People's Army, in keeping with economic measures. Nothing is spared at the expense of combat preparedness, but savings -- very significant ones -- have been achieved in training. Along with the development of new and complex types of weapon and armament, our industry at home has also developed numerous types of training apparatus.

Officers and men gain their first experience of handling complex war technology in classrooms. The results of this system of training are visible at numerous exercises where the percentage of targets hit exceeds all the known averages. You can imagine how much one saves this way if you remember that about 30,000 projectiles of various kinds were fired during the "Jedinstvo-83" exercises. Even then we did not always use live ammunition, but the effect of artillery fire was simulated by means of pyrotechnics.

Training in the artillery units of the Yugoslav People's Army is more and more complex because of the introduction of new modern equipment, such as laser rangefinders, semi-automatic missile guidance, and electronic data processing. All this is indispensable because artillery faces tasks involving rapid and precise action against a diversity of targets ranging from air landings, armored vehicles, and tanks to the complex procedures of arranging and staggering artillery fire. Despite all the complex technology the classical methods of work with the range-card have not been neglected in artillery training. The use of technology has reduced the time of preparation for artillery action, and today data are obtained with these aids in a matter of minutes instead of hours. However, despite all the advantages of technology, we tell officers and men during training that technology can fail but man never must. Our colleagues, Gen Trbovic said with a smile, often tell us that we are conservative, but when balancing the material factor against the human factor we always put man first.

Speaking about the future of artillery, Gen Trbovic stressed that the conversation of artillery to missiles is in evidence everywhere. In this field too we have achieved significant results. Now in progress is the development of the third generation of anti-armore missiles of Yugoslav design, while the missile launcher Oganj and a variety of anti-armor missiles mounted on transportable launchers or on vehicles or helicopters have attracted the attention of experts around the world on account of their quality. In developing new artillery weapons particular attention is paid to these "light" and mobile types also used to equip smaller tactical units and territorial defense units. In modern war, especially within the framework of our concept of all-people's defense, these weapons extend the artillery's reach. With good coordination with a reconnaissance center, territorial defense units, thanks to these light and easily transportable weapons, can act as an extended barrel of our artillery, which today reaches and exceeds distances of over 30 km.

CROATIAN LC HOLDS SEMINAR ON FALSE REVISIONISM

LD072159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Zabreg, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists must organize ideological struggle on the right matters and in the correct way, not persecuting anyone, but at the same time not permitting arrogant attacks on what is its indisputable historical achievement and the evident gains of its revolutionary struggle as the vanguard of the working class and organizer of the historically acknowledged force of the popular masses on our soil.

This was stated by Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, as he opened a 2-day discussion on the subject "Historiography, Memoir and Feuilleton Production in the Light of Current Ideological Controversies," which began today in Zagreb. Suvar said that an uncalled for rummaging in the recent past and the amateurish and counterfeit vivisection of our entire revolution or its individual crucial periods and moments, measures and personalities, have taken on the character of a disease and have absolutely nothing to do with the serious work of historians.

This meeting, attended by approximately 100 historians and public workers from across the country, was organized by the Dr Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee and by the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Commission for Ideological Work and Information. Suvar said that those attending were participating in the current ideological struggle of our country and were making their contribution to it as communists and Marxists.

Suvar considered that we should now be particularly concerned that the younger generation is being presented with many things which are classified as historiography and as so-called "new interpretations" and "discoveries" of our more recent history. Doubts are cast on, if not all, then at least many, and even the majority of the concepts which our Communist movement holds about itself and what it has done, or failed to do, as a concrete historical force on our social scene from its inception to the present. Suvar added that pressure is increasing from a kind of ideological trash in historiography, from memoirs and feuilletons, which aim at leading the public to the conclusion that the revolution has not even taken place, or that it would have been better if it had not occurred. They say that we have reached an impasse from which we can emerge only through a new democratic alternative, from the resurrection of political parties which historically liquidated themselves, or by instigating a real, authentic revolution in the Marxist sense, of which there has apparently been no trace so far in this country.

Suvar considers that tendencies to revise concepts, analyses, and assessments of some key events, trends, and movements of our more recent history deserve particular attention. He cited several examples of the most obvious and most dangerous revisions. They relate to the character of the creation of the Yugoslav bourgeoise state, its social nature, the role of the social classes and strata and of social and political movements during its existence. Secondly, there are the circumstances and causes of the fall of old Yugoslavia, which was linked with the foundation and role of the Communist Party in preparing the socialist revolution and in organizing the national uprising in 1941. This is also connected with the role and behavior of the forces of the ruling order and the bourgeois political parties and movements.

We are also talking about so-called leftist tendencies and sensitive moments in the course of the National Liberation War (insinuations and "discoveries" of alleged black spots of the National Liberation War, AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions, and the great battles of the National Liberation Army). Another subject of these revisions is the connection and interweaving of internal and external factors in the development and victory of the national liberation war, as well as the character and role of the political system and of Yugoslav federalism in the so-called formative period (the first years after the liberation), of the new social order, and the causes and consequences of the conflicts with the Cominform and opposition to Stalinist hegemonism in the international workers' movement.

In this regard, Stuvar emphasized that revisionist tendencies are particularly prominent in the assessment of the role and behavior of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, or the LCY, for the entire period of its existence and activity.

Someone will perhaps point out, Suvar said, that these tendencies of revision are not present in the serious works of our historical sceinces. This is true. However, the fact remains that serious history and established historians, except in rare cases, do not take up arms against the entire production which poses as historical science.

Attempts to revise the concepts of our revolution have their roots in the class position of their exponents, in the class interests in reversing or altering the historical currents which the revolution is putting into practice.

Maximal freedom in writing and research and in the area of historiography is needed, and organized socialist forces must protect and promote this. But maximal public accountabil for falsifications and mystification is also needed, said Dr Stipe Suvar in conclusion.

SFRY-ALBANIAN BORDER COMMISSION ENDS TALKS

LD081451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Titograd, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- As announced today by the Republican Committee for Information, the Yugoslav-Albanian commission for the Restoration, Repair, and Marking of Border Posts held its regular meeting in Titograd from 4-8 October. The commission concluded discussion on the work carried out on the border this year and considered some other questions within its competence.

SPILJAK GREETS GDR'S HONECKER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU112026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 83 p 7

[Telegram from Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, on GDR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the GDR national holiday I convey to you, dear Comrade Honecker, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, cordial congratualtions and best wishes for further universal progress and new successes in building your country on behalf of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, and on my own behalf.

With satisfaction I also take this opportunity to stress our conviction that the friendly relations and the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two socialist countries will further successfully develop, something that is in the interest of our peoples, and will contribute to cooperation on equal terms, and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the entire world.

[Signed] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency

PLANINC GREETS GDR'S STOPH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU112029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Oct 83 p 7

[Telegram of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Committee of the SFRY, to Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman on GDR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the GDR national holiday I convey to you, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly GDR people, cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for new successes in building socialism in your country on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf.

In expressing my satisfaction over our recent meeting and our talks in Belgrade I want to reconfirm my conviction on that occasion that the friendly relations between our two socialist countries will continue to strengthen in the far-reaching and ever stronger development of cooperation in all fields, something that is in the interests of our peoples, and the strengthening of peace, security, and the progress in the world.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD111841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly today held a meeting in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Dr Anton Vratusa. The committee members listened to a detailed report on the present course of the debate in the UN General Assembly and then on our country's foreign policy activity since the last Committee meeting, including the visits of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willy Stoph to Belgrade, as well as on the forthcoming visits by our delegations or officials to some neighboring friendly countires.

Apart from this, the committee members also heard the assessments and conclusions connected with the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi and the sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade last June. It was assessed that the seventh summit confirmed the historic aims and original principles of the policy and movement of nonalignment as an independent force in international relations outside the blocs. It was emphasized that priority must be given to the implementation of the summit decisions which concern the promotion and expansion of mutual economic cooperation of the nonaligned and developing countries, with reliance on their own efforts, and that the SFRY activity toward this end also represents an integral part of our efforts to carry out the long-term program of economic stabilization. The proposed conclusions, which will be submitted after the meeting to the Federal Executive Council for adoption, placed special emphasis on "the program of measures and activities of the SFRY to implement the decisions of the seventh nonaligned summit as the basis for the activity and behavior of all protagonists of international cooperation in Yugoslavia. In this context it was said that both chambers of the Federal Assembly, among other things, called on the organizations of associated labor to pay special attention to the development of economic relations with the nonaligned countries.

As regards UNCTAD, it was assessed that the meeting was held during very diffcult political and economic conditions and that it did not achieve the expected results as regards the coordination and adoption of measures for the revival of the world economy and swifter development of the developing countries. However, it made a contribution to the efforts to continue the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries in order to find jointly acceptable solutions for gradually overcoming international economic problems. To this end, it was said at today's meeting, several conclusions were proposed to be adopted by the Assembly chambers that state that "all protagonists of international activities, especially the organizations of associated labor and their associations, should contribute to the implementation of tasks connected with the implementation of decisions of the sixth UNCTAD meeting." The chambers therefore should instruct their working bodies to follow, within the framework of their competences, the implementation of tasks emanating from the documents of the sixth UNCTAD meeting.

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UNGA SESSION

LD122148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade today after taking part in the work of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and the meeting held by nonaligned countries' ministers in UN Headquarters. At the airport at Surcin, Lazar Majsov was welcomed by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.